THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR AUGUST 1807:

With a View of ARNISTON HOUSE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before fun-rife, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from July 26. to August 25. 1807, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
July 26	29.6	52	59	0. 1	Rain
27	29.65	47	66	——	Clear
28	29.5	55	64	0.25	Rain
29	29.51	52	65	——	Clear
30	29.4	53	61	0.04	Showers
31	29.7	49	65	0.03	Ditto
Aug. 1	29.6	54	63	0.03	Ditto
2	29.85	49	67	——	Clear
3	29.73	55	64	——	Cloudy
4	29.71	52	65	——	Ditto
5	29.85	53	62	0.04	Showers
6	29.66	49	68	0.01	Ditto
7	29.8	51	67	——	Clear
8	30.	46	74	——	Ditto
9	30.05	45	60	——	Ditto
10	30.1	48	65	——	Ditto
11	29.94	44	68	——	Ditto
12	29.75	56	69	0.51	Rain
13	29.7	55	65	0.31	Ditto
14	29.7	52	57	0.45	Ditto
15	29.8	54	66	——	Clear
16	30.05	57	68	0.02	Showers
17	30.15	57	75	——	Clear
18	30.09	55	67	0.04	Showers
19	29.96	57	72	0.02	Ditto
20	29.95	49	51	0.35	Rain
21	29.93	54	63	——	Cloudy
22	29.75	55	64	0.21	Rain
23	29.7	59	65	0.15	Ditto
24	29.75	55	64	——	Clear
25		56	66	——	Ditto
	Quantity of Rain			2.56	

High Water at LEITH, For SEPTEMBER 1807.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Tu. 1	0 55	1 24
W. 2	1 51	2 18
Th. 3	2 45	3 13
Fr. 4	3 41	4 9
Sa. 5	4 37	5 5
Su. 6	5 33	6 1
M. 7	6 29	6 58
Tu. 8	7 26	7 54
W. 9	8 21	8 49
Th. 10	9 15	9 42
Fr. 11	10 7	10 32
Sa. 12	10 56	11 20
Su. 13	11 43	——
M. 14	0 6	0 27
Tu. 15	0 48	1 9
W. 16	1 31	1 51
Th. 17	2 12	2 33
Fr. 18	2 54	3 15
Sa. 19	3 37	3 59
Su. 20	4 21	4 44
M. 21	5 7	5 31
Tu. 22	5 56	6 21
W. 23	6 46	7 12
Th. 24	7 39	8 5
Fr. 25	8 32	8 59
Sa. 26	9 27	9 54
Su. 27	10 12	10 49
M. 28	11 16	11 43
Tu. 29	——	0 10
W. 30	0 37	1 5

MOON's PHASES,
For SEPTEMBER 1807.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
New Moon,	2.	6.	53.	morn.
First Quart.	8.	10.	34.	after.
Full Moon,	16.	8.	54.	after.
Last Quart.	24.	10.	22.	after.

September 1. Partridge Shooting begins.
22. King George III. crowned. (1761.)
22. Autumn, or Harvest quarter begins.
23. Equal day and night.
29. Duchess of Wirtemberg born. (1766.)
29. Michaelmas.
30. Hare Hunting begins.

THE

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR AUGUST 1807.

DESCRIPTION *of the* HOUSE *of* ARNISTON.

THIS residence is beautifully situated on the South Esk, in the parish of Temple, about 14 miles south from Edinburgh. It has now become remarkable as the residence of the elder branch of the family of Dundas, whose members have risen to such distinction as jurists and statesmen. To this family belonged the late President Dundas, and to it now belongs his brother Lord Melville, who, since the death of Pitt and Fox, may be considered as standing first, in point of influence and distinction, among the statesmen of the present day. Arniston is now the residence of his nephew, the present Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer.

Statistical Sketch of ZEALAND, *and some other parts of the* DANISH *Dominions.*

THE island of Zealand is about one hundred miles in length, and seventy or eighty in breadth. Thro' the whole circuit it is very deeply indented by bays and friths, so that its whole circumference is supposed to be 700 miles. It is fruitful in barley and oats, though the cold is too great to admit the cultivation of wheat. It contains also, in one place, extensive iron works. There are in it three or four royal palaces built with great magnificence, though rather in an antiquated style.

Copenhagen, the capital, is supposed to contain about 90,000 inhabitants. It has an excellent harbour, capable of containing 500 vessels in perfect safety. The city is regularly fortified, though only with mounds of earth. The adjacent country is marshy, and quite flat, so that there is no spot which can command the fortifications; hence Copenhagen is a place of very considerable strength. The Danish effective navy is calculated at 22 sail of the line.

The island of Funen lies between Zealand and the continent, and is also of very considerable magnitude. It is fertile, and besides the grains produced in Zealand, yields abundance of buckwheat. It is not of the same importance, however, being neither the seat of government, nor containing any great cities. Between Funen and Zealand runs the Great Belt, which forms a passage into the Baltic broader than the Sound, but more circuitous, and more dangerous, on account of concealed rocks, of which it is full.

The islands of Laland and Falster lie to the South of these, and are still more fertile, producing wheat in abundance. But they are less considered on account of their smallness.

The

The question whether Denmark would lose most by war with France or England seems not very easily determined. The one could strike at her continental, the other at her insular dominions. The former are certainly superior in point of extent and populousness. Jutland of itself, surpasses the islands in these respects, and the fine provinces of Heswick and Holstein, are probably little inferior to Jutland. Their revenues indeed are more than half those of Jutland and the islands put together. On the other, Zealand, from containing the capital, and from its situation giving it the command of the Baltic, possesses a degree of political importance not attached to any other part of the Danish dominions. Norway, also though forming part of the continent, possesses, in this view, a sort of insular character; since it is beyond the reach of the French arms, and at the same time exposed to those of Britain.

It is to be observed, however, that at Fredericia the island of Funen is separated from Jutland by a passage of only a few miles. There may be reason to doubt therefore, if it is quite secure against an attack from the Continent. The narrow sea which flows between Funen and Jutland is called the Little Belt.

Biographical Account of Dr Doig, *at* Stirling.

From Lord Woodhouselee's Life of Lord Kames.

Dr David Doig was the son of a small farmer in the county of Angus. His father died when he was an infant; and it was his good fortune that his mother entered into a second marriage with a worthy man, who, tho' in very moderate circumstances, and soon burdened with a young family of his own, discharged to him the duty of an affectionate parent. From a constitutional defect of eye-sight, he was twelve years of age before he had learnt to read: but as his intellects were uncommonly quick, he had no sooner overcome that difficulty, than he made so rapid a progress, that after three years instruction of a parish schoolmaster, in Latin, writing, and arithmetic, he presented himself a candidate for a bursary, or endowment for poor scholars, in the University of St Andrew's, and obtained it, on a comparative trial of his abilities with other competitors. Having finished with great approbation the usual course of philosophy and classical learning, he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and entered on the study of Divinity. Certain conscientious scruples, however, regarding some articles of the Westminster Confession of Faith, which is framed according to the principles of the most rigid Calvinism, prevented the prosecution of his views of entering into the Church. He taught for several years the parish schools of Monifeith in Angus, and Kennoway and Falkland in Fife; when, on a vacancy of the mastership of the Grammar School of Stirling, his reputation as a teacher procured him an appointment from the Magistrates of the town to that office; which he discharged for forty years with the greatest ability, and with the respect and esteem of all who knew him. It is a fact somewhat remarkable, that he received on the same day a diploma of Master of Arts from his *Alma Mater* of St Andrew's, and an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, from the University of Glasgow. In addition to the most profound knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, which he wrote with a classical purity, Dr Doig had successfully studied the Hebrew, Arabic, and other kindred dialects, and was deeply versed in Oriental literature. He has given an abundant proof of his proficiency in

in those studies, in the Dissertations on the subjects of *Mythology*, *Mysteries*, and *Philology*, which were composed by him for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, at the request of his intimate friend, and the companion of his social hours, the Reverend Dr George Gleig, the able and ingenious editor of the latter volumes of that great work, and the author of many of its most valuable articles. That part of the work which contains the article on Philology, was published in London in the same week with a *Dissertation on the Greek Verb*, by Dr Vincent, now Dean of Westminster, who was so struck with the coincidence of Dr Doig's opinions on many points with his own, that he began an epistolary correspondence with the author; and these two eminent scholars went hand in hand in their researches, and in a free communication of their opinions, with a liberality of sentiment which did honour to both. Such likewise was the conduct of the learned Mr Bryant, who had entered into a correspondence with Dr Doig on the subject of Ancient Mythology *. Dr Doig died in March 1800, at the age of 81.

An Account shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax and Imperial Loan, to the 1st August 1807.

Redeemed by Annual Million, &c. -	L. 65,806,195
Do. on account of Loans,	59,098,866
Ditto by Land Tax, -	22,890,246
Do. by L.1 per cent. per ann. on Imperial Loan,	781,590
Total,	148,576,897

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is L.2,328,332..19..9.

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* Among other proofs of the profound learning of Dr Doig, is a Dissertation *On the Ancient Hellenes*, printed in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, vol. iii.

Account of the quantity and value of Grain sold in Haddington *Market during the years of* 1804, 1805, *and* 1806.

Wheat.

Crop 1804, quantity deponed to . . .			18,510 bolls.
—— 1805, do. do.			27,134 do.
—— 1806, do. do.			22,183 do.
Crop 1804, value of wheat . .	L.	38,254 15	2
—— 1805, do. .		44,184 12	1
—— 1806, do.		42,426 12	9
Crop 1804, highest fiars	L.	2 6	1
—— 1805, do.		1 16	0¾
—— 1806, do.		2 0	11

Barley.

Crop 1804, quantity			8,099 bolls
—— 1805, do.			6,937 do.
—— 1806, do.			11,116 do.
Crop 1804, value	L.	12,463 0	0
—— 1805, do.		9,191 2	9
—— 1806, do.		15,999 10	0
Crop 1804, highest fiars	L.	1 13	3½
—— 1805, do.		1 9	10
—— 1806, do.		1 11	1

Oats.

Crop 1804, quantity			11,696 bolls.
—— 1805, do.			11,785 do.
—— 1806, do.			12,864 do.
Crop 1804, value	L.	11,231 16	2
—— 1805, do.		11,185 15	10
—— 1806, do.		14,038 16	0
Crop 1804, highest fiars	L.	1 1	2½
—— 1805, do.		1 1	8½
—— 1806, do.		1 3	9

Peas.

Crop 1804, quantity			1,454 bolls.
—— 1805, do.			1,374 do.
—— 1806, do.			532 do.
Crop 1804, value	L.	1,275 1	6
—— 1805, do.		1,107 15	0
—— 1806, do.		507 1	6
Crop 1804, highest fiars	L.	0 19	2¾
—— 1805, do.		0 17	2½
—— 1806, do.		1 1	2½
Crop 1804.—Total quantity of the different grains deponed to			29,759 bolls.
—— 1805, do. do.			47,230 do.
—— 1806, do. do.			46,695 do.
Crop 1804, value	L.	63,224 12	10
—— 1805, do.		66,569 5	8
—— 1806, do.		72,072 0	3

Celes-

Celestial Phenomena for September 1807.

Tuesday, September 1st.

THE *third* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 56 minutes and 39 seconds after 8 o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, September 3d.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his greatest elongation from the sun, and may be seen in the evening after sunset.

Friday, September 4th.

At 35 minutes past 3 o'clock in the evening, the *first* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

Saturday, September 5th.

The MOON will be in conjunction with the planet VENUS at 24 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, September 7th.

The planet JUPITER is at present situated in longitude 10^s..3°..6′, and latitude 50 minutes south. He comes to the meridian at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock in the evening.

Tuesday, September 8th.

The third satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 33 minutes and 11 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Friday, September 11th.

At 29 minutes and 33 seconds after 10 o'clock in the evening, the *first* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

Sunday, September 13th.

The planet MARS is at present situated in longitude 7^s..13°..1′, and latitude 42 minutes south. His declination is 16°..23′ south, and he comes to the meridian about 15 minutes after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Monday, September 14th.

About 45 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, *all* the satellites of *Jupiter* will be situated on the western side of his disc, in the same order as they lie in the system, the first being nearest and the fourth farthest from the planet.

Wednesday, September 16th.

The *second* and *third* satellites of *Jupiter* will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc. The first is situated on the other side, and the fourth is eclipsed in his shadow.

Saturday, September 19th.

About 53 minutes and 3 seconds after 9 o'clock in the evening, the *second* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

Sunday, September 20th.

The *first* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 53 minutes and 2 seconds after 7 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, September 21st.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is at present situated in longitude 6^s..28°..41′, and latitude 30 minutes north. His declination is 10°..33′ south, and he comes to the meridian at 52 minutes after 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Wednesday, September 23d.

The planet VENUS will be stationary in longitude 6^s..29°..5′..15″; she comes to the south about half past 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the same day, at 59 minutes 1 second after 11 o'clock in the evening, the Sun will enter into the sign *Libra*, or into the autumnal equinox.

On the same day at 47 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, the *second* and *third* satellites of *Jupiter* will be in conjunction. The fourth is on the same side at a greater distance, and the first on the other side of Jupiter.

Thursday, September 24th.

The *Moon* will eclipse ζ *Tauri*, a star of the third magnitude, situated in the southern horn of the Bull, in longitude 3^s..22°..6′..8″, and latitude 2°..13′..29″ south. The star will immerge behind the enlightened limb of the Moon at 45 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning, when it is situated about 3½ minutes to the south of the Moon's centre.

On the same day the *first*, *second*, and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter, will be

be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc. The third is on the same side at a greater distance.

Friday, September 25th.

The MOON will eclipse *γ Geminorum*, a star of the fourth magnitude, situated in the foot of Castor, in longitude 3ˢ..4°..7′ .29″, and latitude 5°..5′..8″ south. The occultation will commence at 6 minutes past 3 o'clock in the morning, when the star immerges behind the enlightened limb of the Moon, at the distance of 4½ minutes north of her centre. After continuing eclipsed for 1ʰ..10′, it will emerge from the obscure limb of the Moon at 16 minutes after 4 o'clock, at the distance of 5 minutes north of her centre. The Moon comes to the meridian at a quarter past 6 o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, September 27th.

At 40 minutes and 45 seconds after 8 o'clock in the evening, the first satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow.

Monday, September 28th.

The *first* and *second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of his disc at a quarter before 9 o'clock in the evening. The *third* and fourth are on the same side in their natural order.

Tuesday, September 29th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his superior conjunction with the Sun at 5 o'clock in the evening.

On the same day the planet JUPITER will be stationary in longitude 10ˢ..2°..20′..15″.

Wednesday, September 30th.

The *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc, at 9 o'clock in the evening.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the Fine Arts.*

SEVERAL Memoirs have lately been published by M. De La Place, in which he proves that the adhesion of plates to the surface of a fluid, corresponds with the capillary attraction, of which he had before the theory, and shews the method of calculating this adhesion. He has found, that the forces on which these effects depend, do not stop at the surface of fluids, but that they extend through the whole of their interior, and even to the extremities of the bodies immersed in them, which establishes the complete identity of these forces with chemical affinities.

The following observations on the position of the new planet VESTA, have been made by Mr Firminger, assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

	Mean time.	Longitude.	Latitude North.
April 27.	9ʰ 36′ 17″	6 4 19 4	12 13 51
29.	9 27 44	6 4 8 16	12 14 46
30.	9 23 30	6 4 3 25	12 14 40
May 2.	9 15 8	6 3 54 22	12 13 11
7.	8 54 43	6 3 41 17	12 11 53
11.	8 38 54	6 3 28 51	11 47 37
18.	8 12 21	6 3 16 37	11 7 31
19.	8 8 40	6 3 27 34	11 0 30
20.	8 5 1	6 3 28 41	10 53 [illegible]
23.	9 14 10	6 3 32 31	10 28 4[illegible]
31.	10 41 27	6 4 1 14	9 11 [illegible]
June 4.	10 56 3	5 26 45 40	8 55 [illegible]
9.	10 7 11	5 27 52 43	8 35 [illegible]
14.	10 24 23	5 29 8 22	8 16 [illegible]
22.	10 29 48	6 1 23 18	7 47 0

The six last observations are not so accurate as the rest, being deduced from comparisons with the stars out of the meridian.

Monthly Memoranda in NATURAL HISTORY.

Aug. 1. 1807.—SINCE last report, much rain has fallen; but not in such quantities as to prove hurtful. Indeed, if the latter period of the season prove favourable, the crops will in general be abundant.

SHARKS!—The bathers at the different watering-places on the shores of the Forth, have of late been terribly alarmed by a kind of demi-official proclamation, in the town of Leith, announcing the appearance of a couple of West-India sharks in the frith, which, it was alleged, had followed one of our Jamaica traders through the Atlantic, and had been observed from the vessel to enter the mouth of the frith. These dreaded strangers have never since been heard of; and the summer visitants of Portobello and Newhaven are again beginning to lave themselves in the sea, without any fear of losing a limb.—It seems very possible that the innocent Basking Shark, (Squalus maximus) may have been mistaken for the large and voracious White Shark of the West Indies, (Squalus Carcharias.) Basking Sharks every year frequent our Western coast, and very often go in pairs. If the sharks in question were really from the Indies, they appear to have had the wisdom again to retire to their own more genial seas. It has been hinted that the whole was a *hoax*, contrived by some wags; but it is not surely to be presumed that the Resident Magistrates of Leith would suffer a story of this kind to be propagated by the tuck of their drum!

Aug. 6.—Fresh Herrings were brought to market from Eyemouth. A few were also got off Dunbar.—There were few or no Pilchards among them.

Aug. 9.—In a marsh about a mile west from Barnbougle Castle, Spiræa ulmaria, or Queen of the Meadow; Angelica sylvestris, or Wood Angelica, and Valeriana officinalis, or Wild Valerian, were in bloom, and growing in great luxuriance. One part of the marsh is full of Oenanthe crocata, or Hemlock Dropwort, now chiefly in seed. The root of this plant is accounted the most virulent of our native vegetable poisons: fortunately it is rather an uncommon production.

On the same day, Sea pies, or Oystercatchers (Hæmatopus ostralegus) were observed flying westward, up the course of the frith, near Queensferry, in flocks of a dozen. They flew pretty high, and occasionally made a loud noise.—Swifts (Hirundo apus) are still darting about.

Aug. 11.—Not a Swift is now to be seen. They must have disappeared between the 9th and 10th instant.

Aug 13. WHIRLWINDS.—A remarkable Whirlwind occurred near Midcalder, about twelve miles west from Edinburgh. It lasted only a very short time, but left on the surface sufficient traces of its progress. It unroofed some farm-offices, and tore up some trees, raising the broken branches to a great height in the air. Some workmen alleged that they saw it also throw up the waters of a rivulet to a considerable height: but this has not been well ascertained.

Aug. 20.—Notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, the different grains are now in as great a state of forwardness as in average seasons.—Barley is now begun to be reaped in this neighbourhood, and Wheat will be ready in a few days.

Edinburgh, August 25. 1807. } *N.*

Plan for augmenting the Salaries of the Parochial Schoolmasters of SCOTLAND.

To the Editor.

SIR,

If you think the annexed plan for meliorating the condition of the most useful, tho' the most neglected class of men in the State, deserves a place in your useful Miscellany, the insertion of it will highly oblige, SIR,

Yours, &c.

27th July 1807. } *Jonathan M'Stercus.*

THE parochial Schoolmasters of Scotland are, on all hands, acknowledged to be the most useful members of the State. Every body pities their neglected and indigent condition, but no body alleviates it. The whole order might, with the greatest propriety, take for their *motto*,

"Virtus laudatur et alget."

In 1696, when the first legal provision was made for parochial schoolmasters, their salaries were fixed at 200 merks Scots, which is exactly four times as much as *Hector Boethius* had allotted him for being principal of the college at Aberdeen.—This sum, when added to the school fees and other parochial perquisites, must at that time have formed not only a decent, but a liberal subsistence. Since the 1696 money has depreciated in a tenfold ratio, and the necessaries of life have encreased in the same proportion; that is to say in *plain English*, L.10 Sterling would at that period have supported a man as decently as L.100 Sterling would do at present.

This being the real state of the matter, it would hardly appear credible, were not the fact incontestible, that the munificence of a *British* legislature should have contented itself with granting this useful body of men an augmentation of 100 merks Scots; for the additional 100 merks being left in the option of heritors is a mere *humbug*. Where it has been given in one instance, it has been withheld in twenty. This in fact is only allowing them somewhat less than $\frac{1}{5}$ of the sum their predecessors in office enjoyed more than a century ago. Had the British Parliament, instead of adding insult to misery, transported the whole parochial schoolmasters of Scotland to Botany Bay, it had (comparatively speaking) been the very quintessence of mercy. There they might have had some prospect of being rewarded in proportion to their manual industry, and of rising with a rising State, whereas the British legislature says to them in unequiveeal language, "*Sink you down in proportion as the State ascends*," and leaves them only the sad alternative, of lingering out a few disconsolate years in indigence, contempt, and misery.

As no living man these 110 years has had the generosity to meliorate the situation of schoolmasters in general (for I reckon the late augmentation an injury rather than a benefit,) I have long since given over any thoughts of appealing to the living. The *dead!* The *dead!* this is the source whence I propose to draw a comfortable subsistence for the parochial schoolmasters, as well as an immense saving to the state. This being premised, that the *dead*, I repeat it, the *dead* are to contribute, and not the *living*, I am morally certain my plan must succeed, and that it is simply impossible there can be even the shadow of an objection against it. The *dead* who contribute cannot object, and the living who do not contribute have no business to object. But as my inestimable plan will gradually develope itself as I proceed, I shall without further preamble enter upon it.

The population of Scotland may be

be reckoned about 1,700,000, and the number of parishes about 1,000. Both these calculations are a little above the truth, but the protuberance in the one will nearly correspond with that in the other. This aggregate population leaves to each parish an average population of 1,700.—Now if one in Forty dies annually, the aggregate number of deaths in Scotland will annually be 40,000, and the average number in each parish 40. The funeral expences of 40,000, at L.10 Sterling each, will amount, in Scotland, to L. 400,000 Sterling, annually, and in each parish to L.400 Sterling. What an immense sum to be annually thrown away for nothing!

1*mo*, I propose that all school-salaries, and other parochial perquisites, usually paid to schoolmasters, be for ever abolished, (with the exception of their house and garden,) and that the parochial schoolmasters teach, and discharge all their former offices, without fee or reward. This will be an annual saving to the nation of L.30,000 Sterling.

2*do*, That all burials be by law for ever abolished in Scotland.—This will be an annual saving to the nation of L.400,000 Sterling.

3*tio*, That in lieu of salary, school-fees, and all other perquisites whatever (house and garden excepted, as aforesaid,) the schoolmaster shall receive, as his sole and exclusive property, the bodies of all who die annually within the bounds of his parish, and that the heritor or tenant on whose lands any persondies, be by law obliged, at his sole expence, to convey the same, as also twelve sufficient cart-loads of earth, and deposit both the one and the other on the *rood* of ground allotted the schoolmaster by the late act of parliament.

I have been at pains to ascertain with chymical precision, that an ordinary carcase will, when employed in this manner, produce 12 cart loads of the very best manure. Taking this scale, the aggregate quantity of manure annually produced from this judicious plan will be 480,000 cart loads, and the average of each parish 480. 480 cart loads at 5s each, amounts to L.120 Sterling for the average of each parish, which will furnish a decent provision of L.100 Sterling per annum for the schoolmaster. And further, as it is not my intention to provide for the schoolmaster at the expence of any soul living, I would propose to allow the *Sexton*, or *Grave-digger*, L.20 annually, who would be laid idle by the foresaid arrangement.

The advantages of this plan are obvious. 1*mo*, It would save the whole funeral expences of the kingdom, L.400 000 Sterling annually. 2*do*, It would save L.30,000 annually to heritors and parents of children, &c. 3*tio*, It would afford manure to 24.000 acres, which would produce annually 240,000 bolls of grain over and above the usual crop. 4*to*, It would greatly meliorate the condition of the schoolmaster and sexton, and is in fact beneficial to every person alive.

I hope during the present session of Parliament to see this important plan taken up by the *Lord Advocate*, or *Sir John* (the subject lies much in his way,) *Sinclair*.

Indeed I look upon the present to be a most favourable crisis, (when the Parliament have it in view to extend the inestimable privilege of parochial schools to England, and perhaps to Ireland) to promulgate this plan, and I am more than certain of its general adoption, in due time, all over Europe. The adoption of it in Great Britain and Ireland, would benefit these nations, directly or indirectly, at least L.8,000,000 per annum.

I once intended to have appropriated to the schoolmaster along with the *Genus Humanum* also the *Genus Brutum*, which perish by accident or disease, and are unfit for human nutriment.

nutriment. But this great additional resource I shall suffer to lie dormant at present under the denomination of "*Free Midden Teind*," till future exigencies render it necessary to call for it.

In whatever light my poor efforts are estimated, it is to me wholly immaterial. I have acted sincerely and disinterestedly. If, however, the nation reject so sulatary a plan, I shall consider it to have placed the Schoolmasters, in the same predicament in which *Mynheer Van Vindham* has placed the *Volunteers*. "It might be imprudent to call you a parcel of useless rascals (says he to himself) and disband you at once, but I will place you in such a predicament, that you will be obliged to disband yourselves."

Plan for improving the Condition of SCOTS PREACHERS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

PERUSING your Magazine for April last, I observed a long letter, "On the hardships which attend the character of a *Scots Preacher*, and the means of removing them." Having never seen any thing published upon that subject, I was induced to read it once and again, and I could not help sympathising with *Mr Simplex* in several of the grievances which he has so minutely related. Being constituted so as to have a fellow-feeling for all in distress, and more especially for those who have a certain rank to support in society, without the means which are necessary for maintaining it with credit, I think it reasonable that some suitable provision should be made for those whose cause Mr S. has so warmly espoused, provided their case be so forlorn and hopeless as he seems to suppose. I am fully convinced of the necessity of a national establishment of religion, and for that reason, I think something should be done to support that establishment. If men who have turned their attention to the church be destitute of those resources and means of support which are necessary to secure respectability, a national church will, in process of time, become contemptible, and the most enlightened of mankind cannot predict what may be the eventful consequences. That those who direct their views to our church are commonly but poor men, none will be disposed to deny; and the number of years that are required for preparatory studies prevents them entirely from engaging in any other pursuit, except that of teaching, which is nearly connected with their ordinary habits. Instead, therefore, of adding to their funds, it is more likely that their finances will be greatly diminished, before they are able to pass through this previous *ordeal*.—But what most of all increases their distress is, that after reaching this point in their literary career, they have to encounter greater hardships than those they had formerly experienced. I can easily conceive the situation of a young man, who has laudably exerted himself to rise in the world by his own diligence and activity, who has by these exertions qualified himself for holding a living in the church of Scotland, yet without friends and without resources, and who, after he has become a preacher, must appear among his fellow-citizens in a stile suitable to the station he holds. This certainly is a case of extreme hardship. Accordingly Mr S. asks very properly, why such men are licensed to preach the gospel, without suitable provision being made for them? or why should they be licensed till they are certain of obtaining a presentation to some iving? These questions are clearly illus-

illustrated by Mr S.; the facts he adduces in support of his positions are completely in point, and are calculated to throw much light upon the subject. The conduct of the dissenters is highly commendable, and reflects the highest credit upon their wisdom and good sense. All the preachers connected with them are provided for, and though they may not get a settlement immediately after they are licensed, they have, in the mean time, the means of subsistence secured. No doubt the constitution of an established church must in some respects differ from that of those churches that are merely tolerated; but this circumstance does not weaken the force of the general principle which Mr S. lays down: In my opinion it strengthens it; for if churches, whose ministers have their dependence entirely upon the people among whom they labour, make suitable provision for their preachers, would we not naturally expect, that an established church must, to a much greater extent, have in her power the means of supporting her members?

If however she possess such means, it is obvious that they are not, in any shape, exerted: a preacher is allowed to pine and languish in obscurity, whatever talents he may possess, or however worthy his character may be, unless he has been fortunate enough to procure a patron, who has political influence sufficient for the purpose of getting him a living. In order to accomplish this, much political influence is necessary, and there are but a few Noblemen or Gentlemen who are disposed to put themselves to much trouble to promote the views of a poor man.—Hence arises almost all the evils of which I would be disposed to complain. But unfortunately the connection that subsists between the church and the state is frequently injurious to the interests of the former. No respect is paid to merit; presentations are disposed of to serve political purposes, and not unfrequently to support the influence of a particular party. Hence when clergymen are promoted to livings in the church, they are desirous to support the measures of their friends at all events; and too often contentions arise between parties of different connections, which are highly unbecoming the clerical character.—That such evils actually exist in the church, must be obvious to every person who has, with any degree of attention, considered some late occurrences. But, Mr Editor, though parties are greedily scrambling for the loaves and the fishes, it is not my business to stand forth as their accuser; I have no connection with their politics, nor will they have any influence upon my views. I must, however, insist, that such party disputes must have a very bad effect upon the characters of those who are candidates for the church; it leads them to cringe and to flatter, or perhaps, what is still worse, it may lead them to be the mere tools of a political party. From these circumstances I cannot conceive how it is possible for a gentleman of an independent mind to get a living in the church, unless it be by mere accident; in the success of such a person few or none feel any interest, and he is therefore doomed to all the horrors of indigence and poverty.—But to return to some other points in this letter. Mr S. seems to think that our national munificence is in some instances mis-applied, or ill directed, and he therefore proposes that it should be turned to some other purpose, but especially to support those who are candidates for the church. In this part of his letter, he complains of the expences that have been laid out upon an Asylum for unfortunate females, and the treasures that have been lavished upon fo-

foreign missions; and if he does not positively assert that these institutions have failed of success, he, at least, insinuates that they have not answered the expectations of the public. Whatever notions Mr S. may entertain upon this subject, these institutions were certainly intended for the good of mankind; their pious founders acted from the best motives; and whatever their effects may be, they will be considered in future ages, as noble monuments of our national virtue. But on the supposition that the insinuations of Mr S. are well founded, namely, that our beneficence has, in these instances, been mis-applied, it is surely high time for us to correct our former mistakes, and to do as much good as possible when and where it is in our power. By exerting our benevolence, and by devising beneficent schemes at home, we will have an opportunity of observing in what manner our bounty is applied. Having, however, for several reasons, but little intercourse with the public, and having certain avocations to follow which require constant attendance, I do not think myself capable of giving a decided opinion upon the institutions to which Mr S. refers.—Though this, however, be the case, I am not altogether ignorant of them, nor have I neglected to consider what occurred with respect to them, in the limited course of my reading, particularly what related to the progress of the missionary society. I shall, therefore, through the medium of your publication, hazard a few thoughts upon these subjects, hoping that he will, at some future period, thoroughly examine them in all their bearings, and I shall conclude these remarks by suggesting some hints for accomplishing the object he proposes.

The ground upon which Mr S. objects to the Magdalen Asylum, seems to me upon the whole to be but a very slight one, and as the institution is only in its infancy, very little can be yet said, either for or against it. Although the ladies to whom he alludes, after having failed in one course of vice, substituted another in its place, it does not legitimately follow that this will happen in every other instance. The obvious design of the Magdalen Asylum is to prevent such consequences as these, and to receive as it were, into a city of refuge, those who have forfeited their reputation, with a view to free them from those temptations which may lead them to commit more atrocious excesses. If their offences in the first instance cannot be prevented, it would certainly be very desirable, that in the second their excesses should receive some check; and if this object has been accomplished by means of the institution to which I allude, it has answered all the purposes for which it was established. It is a very different thing, to be sure, to say that their manners will be reformed, or that those who have deservedly forfeited the esteem of the public, will again become useful members of society, or as faithful and honest servants be intitled to confidence.

This may perhaps happen in some rare instances, but it cannot be expected to take place in general; for I do not know who would venture upon the hazarduous experiment of receiving into their families persons whom they could not trust, especially as there are so many complaints daily made against the unfaithfulness of servants who produce testimonies of their former good behaviour. I admit, however, that in many instances, these unfortunate beings may, with safety, be restored to their friends, who may provide employment for them, and by that means they may become in some measure useful to themselves and to their connections. But I cannot conceive how

more

more can be expected; and even if so much good has accrued from this institution, it must be allowed that it has produced all the effects that were intended by its establishment.

But with regard to foreign missions, their effects may be more easily estimated, the society has been established for a sufficient length of time, and their proceedings are pretty generally known. It must, however, be acknowledged that their efforts have failed in several quarters of the world. I am of opinion with Mr S. that the mission to Africa has completely failed, and since the time of its failure the Society have directed their views to Otaheite and Astracan. The mission to Otaheite is now nearly forgotten, except by the relations of those who have gone out upon this arduous service, and of that of Astracan no intelligence can be had, except what the missionaries themselves from time to time communicate to the society. Otaheite has been visited by circumnavigators since the settlement of the missionaries took place, and we may, probably, place some degree of confidence in their statements. I have particularly in my eye Turnbull's voyage round the world, a book which was published about two years ago. The ship, in which Mr T. was second in command, touched at the principal islands of the Pacific Ocean, and the gentleman who writes the account of this voyage, had occasion to visit Otaheite more than once. During the time of these visits he frequently saw the missionaries, and conversed with them; and in consequence he bears an honourable testimony to their good behaviour and exemplary conduct. He says. "It may be satisfactory to the friends of the missionaries to learn, that their prayer meetings and public ordinances were constantly kept up, the morning and afternoon of every day, and, on Sundays, three times in the day. The natives however did not attend." It appears from this interesting narrative, that no sanguine hopes can be entertained of the success of the missionaries in that quarter of the world, and the author repeatedly expresses his fears that their efforts will for a long period be unsuccessful. He says that their king, Otoo, did not believe them, and that his brother was, if possible, still worse. The following is his account of the reception that was at first given to these pious men. "The chiefs encouraged them, by saying that their parrow, or talk, was very good. The High Priest, however, after some attendance, suffered a remark to slip, which explained their secret opinion; that the missionaries gave them plenty of the word of God, but few axes. They, doubtless, thought that their attendance entitled them to presents. It appears to me, that in this respect, they have become very little improved." So far with respect to the mission to Otaheite. If we direct our attention to the religious concerns of the western hemisphere, perhaps missionary labours have been no more successful than in many other places where similar attempts have been made. It is foreign to my present purpose, to inquire into the causes that may have retarded the labours of these missionaries; all I intend, or indeed is necessary, is to state facts as I find them, and to apply the conclusions to which they lead. On this point, I mean with respect to America, some information may be obtained by consulting an account of voyages from Montreal on the river St Laurence thro' the continent of America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, published by a Mr Alexander Mackenzie in 1801. Not to enter into a detail of these numerous accounts, Mr M'K. says, that

that even in the immediate neighbourhood of the colonies, and where every exertion has been made for the improvement of the heathen, that religious zeal and interested policy could dictate, no sensible progress has been effected. An establishment of Algonquins, within thirty miles of Montreal, seems to be in the same hopeless state. The scriptures are explained to them in their own language, and they are all taught to read and write in their youth. Astonishing as this account may appear, Mr M'K. expressly says, "But notwithstanding these advantages, and tho' the establishment is coeval with the colonization of the country, they do not advance towards a state of civilisation, but retain their ancient habits, language, and customs, and are becoming every day more depraved, indigent, and insignificant." The next authority which I shall quote to shew the futility of missions, will be that of the eminent John Wotherspoon, some time minister of the gospel at Paisley, and late President of Princeton College in New Jersey. This extract is to be found in his description of New Jersey in the ninth volume of his works. This respectable divine says, "At the time when the Indians sold and confirmed the lands to the settlers, at their own request, a tract of land was purchased for them in the heart of the colony, in Burlington county, of three thousand acres and more, which was secured to them by law. They had a village built, and a house of worship, and a minister, and every possible encouragement to them to cultivate the land, and carry on trades, and yet after all they were so far from increasing in numbers, or improving in industry, that at different times several of them went back into the woods, and the remainder dwindled away, so that there are few of them now left. Upon the whole, it does not appear, that either by our people going among them, or by their being brought among us, that it is possible to give them a relish for civilised life. There have been some of them educated at our college as well as in New England; but seldom or never did they prove either good or useful." From the foregoing extracts, it appears that missionary exertions have been attended with very little success, and upon the whole, I am disposed to conclude, that the money which has been employed upon this service might have been directed to more important purposes. It may then be reasonably asked what these purposes are? In answer to this question it may be observed, that it should have been employed in promoting religious knowledge at home, among the people who enjoy in common with us the same laws and government. This is surely a duty we owe to our fellow-subjects, to our country, and to our God. In how many remote districts of England are great numbers of men to be found, who are grossly ignorant of the Christian religion, and, as might hence be expected, profligate in their manners; and who of consequence have a greater claim upon our Christian compassion than either the natives of Africa or Otaheite, and towards them our beneficence should therefore in the first instance be directed. But with regard to England I shall not say any more; the ignorance of the lower orders of the people is too well known to require any particular proof, and that of the people of Ireland is become proverbial, where a copy of the Bible cannot be found in some parishes. My business is with Scotland, which is not liable to this charge to such an extent; but yet there are evils of this kind among us, and as these evils are daily increasing, it would be doing a very important service to the community, to check their progress as soon as pos-

possible. In Scotland, so early as the Revolution, in many districts two, and sometimes three parishes, have been united, and since that period annexations of parishes have frequently taken place, which have evidently been injurious to the religious interests of the people. If this practice therefore be persisted in as it has been for some years past, the time is perhaps at no great distance, when we shall have but one church and one minister in a shire. The consequence therefore will be, that the people of this country will again degenerate into a state of barbarity, perhaps into a state of equal rudeness and ignorance with that of those whom of late years we have been endeavouring to civilize. As a reason for uniting parishes in this manner, it has been stated that the teinds are exhausted, and that the stipends of course are inadequate for the support of clergymen. That the livings are too small, and the teinds exhausted in many parishes, cannot be denied; but can this be a sufficient reason why parishes should be suppressed, or united? Are we to deprive the people of the gospel altogether, or are we to render their situation such that its ordinances shall be but partially administered? In many situations the people cannot have access to hear the gospel preached above once in three or four weeks, and perhaps seldomer. Now, what is the consequence of all this? Does it not, in the first place, lead to indifference, and will it not probably in the end lead to a total neglect of divine institutions? The Sundays they are at home will be wasted in idleness and gossiping, if not in gross profanation of that sacred day. In more remote parts of the country these united parishes consist of several islands, in which the clergy officiate alternately or at stated seasons, when it is practicable; but during storms, and particularly during the winter, it is impossible to go from one island to another, perhaps for weeks and sometimes for months together. Hence the people may be said to be almost wholly deprived of the stated ordinances of religion, and their morals are in greater danger of being corrupted, as their insular situation favours so much the nefarious traffic of smuggling spirituous liquors.—These places, and such as these, would have been the proper fields for missionaries, and to these I think the attention of the missionary society should have been directed; and had they done this, their labours would have been crowned with abundant success. I would therefore have their funds to have been appropriated for this purpose, by establishing missions in those parts of the country, in which they might be found necessary, each missionary to have fifty pounds per annum; and I am of opinion, that had such a scheme been devised, enlightened proprietors would have furnished some additional accommodations. I would also have some portion of these funds set apart for the relief of those clergymen whose incomes are too small, by investing a discretionary power in the directors to act in these cases as circumstances might require. It is not, however, to be understood that I favour a missionary society on a broad bottom; my opinion is, that it should be restricted to the established church, and the committee for managing the Royal Bounty should be its ordinary directors. On the other hand, the missionaries should be men of a liberal education, regularly taught and licensed according to the rules of the church, and ordained by the Presbyteries of the bounds to perform every part of the clerical function. Had such a measure as this been

been adopted, the church would, at once, have gone into it with cheerfulness and unanimity, and all ranks of the community would have liberally contributed to its support. How much more commendable and rational would this plan have been, than to have sent, at an enormous expence, a few illiterate mechanics, however pious or worthy, to a remote quarter of the globe, with so little prospect of doing good! But this would not be an idle speculation in our own country, and it would be equally meritorious, as the means of instructing those who, in Great Britain, are perishing for lack of knowledge, as of instructing the savage natives of Otaheite, or the still more barbarous descendants of Ham. This, then, is the plan which I would adopt for employing the preachers of our church, which would make them comfortable, and render them useful to the community. But my letter has exceeded all reasonable bounds. I hope Mr Simplex will avail himself of these hints, and at some future period suggest a more finished plan. Hoping that you will give this paper a place in your useful Miscellany, I am,

Mr Editor,

Your devoted servant,

Edinburgh, CANDIDUS.
17*th July*, 1807.

DEBATE *in the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *respecting the Clause on the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your Report of the Debate on the Address in last General Assembly, there is no mention of that which took place on the clause respecting the Slave Trade. The following is, I believe, a correct statement of it, which I would wish to see inserted in your next number. *L.*

"As a number of members were rising to leave the House, Sir Henry Moncrieff requested them to remain, as it had occurred to him to propose a small addition to the Address, the reading of which would detain them only a few moments, and which did not seem likely to occasion any debate. He then read the addition as follows:

"In recollecting your Majesty's uniform zeal for the interests of religion, justice, and humanity, the many public measures for the promotion of these great interests by which your Majesty's reign has been distinguished, and the exalted character which, under your Majesty's Government, the British nation has acquired, it is with heartfelt satisfaction that we congratulate your Majesty on the final abolition of the slave trade, which had so long polluted the commerce, and tarnished the honour of the British name. We feel in common with the great body of our fellow subjects, that the act of the last session of Parliament, which prohibited the importation of slaves into the West India colonies, will ever be regarded as one of the most splendid events of your Majesty's reign; and while it proclaims to the world the justice of the British character, will send the tidings of peace and benevolence to the injured natives of Africa."

This proposal was hailed by *agree! agree!* from all parts of the House. An objection however was soon after stated against the immediate adoption of the clause referred to, as, in point of form, it was said that it ought to have been suggested by Sir Henry Moncrieff, in the Committee of overtures, of which he was a Member, and then transmitted for the consideration of the House. *Lord Hermand* said he was clearly of opinion that the clause should be sent back to the Committee, in place of being approved in this irregular manner; and with regard to the measure itself,

itself, when he looked to the distant consequences of it in the West Indies and elsewhere, he entertained strong doubts how far it was a subject of congratulation.

Dr Hill observed that there might be some expressions in the addition which would require revision, and therefore seconded a motion for the clause being sent to the Committee of overtures, for the purpose of being again submitted to the House. He further begged leave to enter his protest against the introduction of new matter in an Address of this kind, by a Member of the Committee in that House. He at the same time declared that he approved of the addition in substance, although he objected to the time and manner in which it was proposed.

Several members asserted the right of any one to bring forward new matter for the Address in the manner now done:—in particular, David Boyle, Esq. Solicitor General for Scotland, thought it was hardly fair in these Gentlemen, first to witness the unanimous agreement to this very proper and becoming addition to the Address, and then to propose a motion tending to delay the business by sending it to a Committee.

The *Lord Justice Clerk* heartily concurred in this idea. He observed, in very forcible language, that altho' he did not pretend to be very minutely acquainted with the forms of that venerable court, he could not regard the Committees of its appointment in any other light than as intended to prepare and facilitate business, and as being under the controul and direction of that House. "The Committee of overtures may indeed be extremely useful, said his Lordship, but I hope its members are not to be regarded as Lords of Articles to the General Assembly. Besides, the House has already unanimously and cordially concurred in the excellent addition proposed by the Rev. Baronet, and I own I should be sorry to see it mutilated in a Committee. The Rev. Baronet has been blamed, in my opinion, without cause, for not laying before the Committee an addition which he has done himself credit by proposing, the omission of which however seems very unaccountable in all the members of the Committee. And for this omission I am afraid the Rev. Principal must submit to take a share of the blame. I, for one, should be sorry were the Address transmitted without any allusion to the completion of the great measure of abolishing the African Slave Trade—an event so just in itself and so honourable to the British character. Allusion has been made, Sir, by a learned judge to the probable and distant consequences of this measure in the West Indies, and elsewhere: I, as well as other Gentlemen, may have my own doubts upon this subject; but it is not our business at present to enquire into distant consequences. These are in the womb of time, and I trust will not give cause for regret. Standing here as a Member of a Christian Assembly, I should think it strange and unbecoming indeed if we should either omit, or express in too hesitating a manner, our congratulations upon an event, in which the interests of Justice, of Humanity, and of Religion, are so deeply and essentially involved."

Here the debate was closed, and the addition was agreed to, in its original and unaltered form.

Memoirs of the late M. de la HARPE.

THIS celebrated writer was born in the year 1740. His parents were noble, but poor; and they died while he was yet a child. Being thus left entirely destitute, he was, through the benevolent interposition of

of some well-disposed persons, placed as a pensioner, or *bursar*, in one of the colleges of the university. Here he distinguished himself in a manner so extraordinary as to render him the object of general attention.

At this period of his life an event occurred, which, while it exhibits the despotic nature of the French government, may, at the same time, account perhaps for his early partiality in favour of reform. Having addicted himself to the composition of satires, he was supposed to be the author of a lampoon against a person of great credit * ; and, in consequence of bare unauthorised suspicion, was committed to the house of correction! He himself constantly protested his innocence, and the real author was soon after discovered: yet this circumstance proved for some time unfavourable to his reputation, and it was long before it became entirely forgotten.

Notwithstanding this, M. de la Harpe already began to be distinguished by men of letters, and the first to whom he became known, was the celebrated Diderot. The interview between them, however, was not calculated to produce friendship; for this stripling, then only seventeen yesrs of age, had the hardihood, and, it may be added, the ill manners, to attack this celebrated man relative to his productions, which he appears to have ridiculed to his face, with more humour than wisdom.

By this time his verses, as well as his college-exercises, had obtained for him a certain degree of reputation in the world; so that, at this period, he was invited to compose the tragedy of "Warwick:" this circumstance prevented him from experiencing many of those vexations which authors generally complain of at their outset in life. The actors, in particular, were prodigal of their applause; and, notwithstanding its premature reputation, a circumstance generally dangerous, his first dramatic effort obtained a degree of success which may be considered as nearly unexampled, for the like had not occurred since the time that Voltaire composed his tragedies for the Parisian stage. It was to this famous man that he dedicated his first performance; and on receiving a flattering answer from this patriarch of literature, he thought proper to prefix it to the work.

But the emoluments derived from the representation of "Warwick" did not prove sufficient to defray the expences of a young man, who had been admitted into the first circles, and was, at the same time, far from being an economist. It therefore became necessary to occupy his time in such a manner as to be able to derive further advantages from his literary labours. His reputation, which was by this time considerable, accordingly obtained admission for him as one of the editors of the "Gazette Litteraire," a journal in which all the philosophers, as they were called, of that day wrote, and whence it undoubtedly derived no small portion of its reputation. Marmontel, Saurin, Damilaville, furnished certain articles; even Voltaire himself sometimes transmitted his lucubrations.

He then produced several other tragedies which were far from meeting with equal success. He attempted also to alter a tragedy of Piron, but the pit unanimously called "Give us back Piron," so that this resource also failed him.

The academic institutions, so common at this period in most of the cities of France, presented an opportunity for young men to distinguish themselves, and also procured for them, if they were so fortunate as to obtain a prize, considerable pecuniary resources. The French Academy had

* M. Asselin.

had introduced the custom of proposing either the eulogies of great men, or the solution of some great question, either moral or philosophical. M. de la Harpe entered into this career, in which Thomas had already distinguished himself; and it is allowed by all, that his academic discourses possessed a certain degree of dignity, which is rarely to be found in those of his rivals.

Being now resolved to marry, he selected a young woman for his wife, whose parents had been very poor, but who, notwithstanding this, had received an excellent education. He was at pains to inspire her with a taste for literature, and appeared, above all, solicitous that she should be able to converse with him, relative to those objects which occupied his attention. This lady, who had frequented the *Theatre Français*, was soon capable of declaiming; and by repeating the speeches composed by her husband, was thus enabled to afford him an idea, as it were by anticipation, in what manner they would be received on the stage.—But after the misadventure that occurred to "Gustave," this proved of but little service, and the young couple were soon reduced to great distress.

On this, Voltaire, with his accustomed generosity, interposed, and expressed a wish that they should remain with him at Ferney, until the complete re-establishment of their affairs. The residence of this kind patron was, at this period, the centre of the correspondence of all the philosophers of Europe, while he himself was looked up to as their patriarch. Men of rank, courtiers, magistrates, and even trades people, imposed on themselves the obligation of performing a pilgrimage to the Pay de Gex, in which his little domain was situate. Accustomed to correspond and converse familiarly with princes and even kings, he himself seemed to resemble a sovereign, and enjoyed almost similar honours, for his antichamber was crowded every morning with strangers, who repaired thither merely to see him, and were entraptured if he but deigned to open his mouth.

It was at this court, the first which any poet had ever formed around him, that M. and Madame de la Harpe now arrived. Voltaire had erected a theatre, on which his earlier tragedies were acted, and by its means he also formed a notion of such as he had recently composed. His new guests immediately formed part of the *dramatis personæ*; and as they possessed good figures, and were accustomed to declaim, they soon united all the suffrages in their favour.

It was precisely at this period that the subject of the present memoir began to conceive hopes of being admitted into the French Academy. His claims consisted of a tragedy, which had become a standard piece at the theatre, together with two discourses which had been crowned.—D'Alembert, and even Marmontel, considered his pretensions to be well founded, and did every thing in their power to pave the way for his reception; but Dorat, then in great vogue at Paris, had been offended by some of his criticisms, and having become his enemy, prevented his success.

His distress at this period was so great, that he had at one time nearly consented to repair to the Court of St Petersburgh; but he was prevented by the remonstrances of Voltaire, with whom he had now resided for the space of thirteen months.

A new epoch in his life now occurred. On his return to the capital, he betook himself, as before, to criticism, and had the good fortune, as he then deemed it, to be associated with Lacombe, at that period the proprietor and the editor of the "Mercure." On this, that jour-

journal assumed a new appearance; for, by means of his pen and his talents, it soon acquired an uncommon degree of circulation and celebrity.

He now returned to the drama, and with greater success than formerly. His "Melanie," which was directed against monastic institutions, tended greatly to raise his reputation.—His "Menzicoff," attracted such applause that the young Queen became desirous to be present at the representation, and such was the effect of this trifling circumstance in a despotic country, that it put the adversaries of the author to silence. He experienced also the patronage of the Ministers Choiseul and Turgot.

Nearly at the same time, he obtained the long expected chair of the French Academy, having succeeded Colardeau. From this moment his enemies became more reserved in their attacks, and he in his censures. M. Necker also, on his advancement to a high situation in the management of the finances, evinced the greatest respect for La Harpe: but it was to Calonne, with whom he had no manner of connection, that he was indebted, about this period, for a pension.

After having distinguished himself by his criticisms in three different literary journals, all of which he rendered celebrated, M. de la Harpe at length determined to commence a "Cours de Littérature" at the Lyceum. In the capacity of a Professor, he accordingly read a course of lectures to the Parisians, both male and female, who were so captivated with his taste and talents, that this amusement not only became fashionable, but he himself obtained the appellation of "The French Quintilian." These lectures have since been published.

When the Revolution occurred, notwithstanding the loss of his pension, our author for some time adopted the principles of the reformers. During two whole years, he remained firm to the party that then triumphed; but he no sooner imagined that they had overstepped the boundaries at which they ought to have stopped, than he wrote against them in the "Mercure." On this he was denounced, and obliged in some degree to retract, and that circumstance afterwards furnished a pretext for the most odious calumnies on the part of his enemies. In 1793, he was at length arrested, and imprisoned in the Luxembourgh. By this time, a large proportion of those with whom he had been intimately connected had lost their lives on the scaffold, and the same fate appeared to be reserved for himself. La Harpe now became melancholy, and was ready to fall into despair: on this he, who had hitherto distinguished himself as a man of letters, and an academician, without paying any attention to the prevailing opinions relative to religion, determined to taste of the consolations of Christianity.

A pious female, with whom he had got acquainted during his confinement, is said to have first inspired him with this idea; and having advised him to seek for consolation in the Psalms of David, he was so charmed with them, that he immediately commenced a literary commentary, in which he pointed out their beauties. This was afterwards converted into a Preliminary Discourse to the Translation of the Psalms, the first work in which he announced his conversion.

That event occasioned some noise; more especially as he informs his readers in one of the notes, that he was accustomed to obtain comfort in his affliction, by opening the Psalms, as if by accident, and looking at the first passage which occurred. In this he, at one particular period, not only found great consolation, but he says that he received from it a solution of all his difficulties.

On being released from confine-

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ment, De la Harpe entered the world quite a different man from what he was before, being now determined to support that cause with intrepidity, which he had embraced with so much ardour. He accordingly resolved thenceforward to dedicate his literary harangues, which were originally intended to form the taste of his auditors, to the defence of religion. Great labour, and much attention were required, to give this direction to his "cours de litterature;" but notwithstanding the multitude of obstacles that interposed, he in the space of a very few years completed that vast Circle of Literture, in which both ancients and moderns are judged and appreciated.

On his reassuming the chair at the Lyceum, he made a full, public, and ample recantation, of his former opinions; but he was twice proscribed, and obliged to fly. During the latter of those persecutions, he obtained an asylum at a house but a few leagues distant from Paris, by the interposition of the pious female who had been the means of producing the alteration in his religious opinions while imprisoned at the Luxembourg; and during this period of his life, he composed his celebrated pamphlet, entitled "Le Fanatisme dans la langue revolutionnaire," which was read with an extraordinary degree of avidity, but at the same time added not a little to the fury of his enemies.

After this, he entirely occupied his time with, "l'Apologie de la Religion," and perused and studied the Lives of the Saints, and other pious books, for the express purpose of deriving arguments from these sources against the philosophers and their writings. On this occasion he must be allowed to have possessed one advantage, not enjoyed by any of his predecessors, as he knew both the weak and the strong points of the doctrine he now combated; and indeed, according to his own expression, he had spent "nearly the whole of his life in the enemy's camp."

M. de la Harpe had always been industrious in his literary labours, and his aptitude for application appears to have increased during the period of his proscription. The chamber occupied by him overlooked a garden surrounded with very high walls, where he could walk whenever he was so disposed. During the whole of the morning, he was accustomed to write at a table near the window; and in the afternoon, he took the only recreation he permitted himself to enjoy: this consisted solely in a solitary walk.

On his return to his apartment, he resigned himself to pious exercises, and concluded the evening by reading works analagous to those he was engaged on. This uniform and sedentary life did not in the least tire him; all the activity of his mind was occupied in that cause to which he had devoted himself; and the continual dangers to which he remained exposed could not in the least alter that mental tranquillity so eminently enjoyed by him. He was often accustomed, indeed, to remark, that the epoch of his proscription proved the happiest portion of his life; his health, indeed, seemed to improve, and his friends flattered themselves that his career would still prove long and brilliant, but they were disappointed.

His last illness, which exhibited a complication of diseases, announced itself in a manner so as to demonstrate from the very first, that the termination would be fatal. No sooner did he perceive death inevitable, than his resignation, amidst the most cruel sufferings, became equally instructive and affecting to those who surrounded him. His friends were astonished that, notwithstanding the impetuosity of his character, he was able to support the agonies of

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dissolution without a groan. But what still surprised them more, was the indifference which he affected for his own works; an indifference which not only extended to his literary, but even his religious productions. During the whole of his illness, he never once mentioned his "Apologie de la Religion," to which he had before attached such importance, but contented himself with merely exclaiming, a few days before his dissolution, "God has not permitted me to repair the evil I have committed."

At the approach of death, his agonies seemed to be somewhat alleviated; he also preserved his usual presence of mind, and was still capable of conversing with his friends. His eyes, however, could no longer bear the light, and he was kept constantly shut up within the curtains of his bed. In this position he heard and understood every word that was uttered, and sometimes he himself would mention to his friends the consolations which he derived from religion.

One of them remarks on this occasion, "that no affectation of courage was observable in his discourse, which was characterized by an humble resignation. The philosophers," adds he, "endeavour to die in a theatrical manner; but Christians, on the other hand, are filled with reflections of a nature snperior to all human vanities."

M. de la Harpe resigned his life February 11, 1803, in the 64th year of his age.

His will, which was made at the beginning of his illness, contains a variety of legacies to his relations and the poor, as well as his best wishes for the prosperity of France. On the evening before his demise, he made the following declaration, which we shall here transcribe, without any commentary whatsoever, leaving it entirely to the reader to decide relative to the religious opinions of this very extraordinary man.

"Having yesterday enjoyed the happiness," says he, "of receiving the holy communion for the second time, I deem it my duty once more to make the last declaration of those sentiments which I have publicly manifested during the last nine years, and in which I still persevere. A Christian, by the grace of God, and professing the catholic apostolical and Roman religion, in which I have had the happiness to be born and educated, and in which it is my concluding wish both to live and to die, I declare, that I firmly believe in whatsoever is believed and taught by the Roman church, the only church founded by Jesus Christ.

"That I condemn with my heart and spirit all that she condemns, and that I approve all that she approves.

"In consequence of which, I retract all that I have written and printed, or that has been printed under my name, which may be contrary to the Catholic faith, or to good morals; hereby disavowing the same, and as much as lies in my power condemning and dissuading the publication of them, as well as the reprinting, and representation on the theatre.

"I also hereby equally retract and condemn every erroneous proposition that may have escaped from me in these different writings. I likewise exhort all my countrymen to entertain sentiments of peace and concord; I ask pardon of all those who think they have a right to complain of me; and I myself, at the same time, in like manner, most sincerely pardon all those of whom I have a right to complain."

REPORT *of the* ROYAL COLLEGE *of* PHYSICIANS *of* LONDON *on the subject of* VACCINATION. *Presented to the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

THE Royal College of Physicians of London, having received his Majesty's commands, in compliance with an address from the House of Commons, "to inquire into the state of vaccine innoculation in the United Kingdom, to report their opinion and observations upon that practice, upon the evidence which has been adduced in its support, and upon the causes which have hitherto retarded its general adoption;" have applied themselves diligently to the business referred to them.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an inquiry which equally involves the lives of individuals, and the public prosperity, they have made every exertion to investigate the subject fully and impartially. In aid of the knowledge and experience of the members of their own body, they have applied separately to each of the licentiates of the College; they have corresponded with the Colleges of Physicians of Dublin and Edinburgh; with the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; they have called upon the Societies established for vaccination, for an account of their practice, to what extent it has been carried on, and what has been the result of their experience; and they have, by public notice, invited individuals to contribute whatever information they had severally collected. They have in consequence been furnished with a mass of evidence communicated with the greatest readiness and candour, which enables them to speak with confidence upon all the principal points referred to them.

1. During eight years which have elapsed since Dr Jenner made his discovery public, the progress of vaccination has been rapid, not only in all parts of the United Kingdom, but in every quarter of the civilized world. In the British islands some hundred thousands have been vaccinated, in our possessions in the East Indies upwards of 800,000, and amongst the nations of Europe the practice has become general. Professional men have submitted it to the fairest trials, and the public have, for the most part, received it without prejudice. A few indeed have stood forth the adversaries of vaccination, on the same grounds as their predecessors who opposed the inoculation for the small pox, falsely led by hypothetical reasoning in the investigation of a subject which must be supported, or rejected, upon facts and observations only. With these few exceptions, the testimony in favour of vaccination has been most strong and satisfactory, and the practice of it, though it has received a check in some quarters, appears still to be upon the increase in most parts of the United Kingdom.

2. The College of Physicians, in giving their observations and opinions on the practice of vaccination, think it right to premise, that they advance nothing but what is supported by the multiplied and unequivocal evidence which has been brought before them, and they have not considered any facts as proved but what have been stated from actual observation.

Vaccination appears to be in general perfectly safe; the instances to the contrary being extremely rare. The disease excited by it is slight, and seldom prevents those under it from following their ordinary occupations. It has been communicated with safety to pregnant women, to children during dentition, and in their earliest infancy; in all which respects it possesses material advantages over inoculation for the small pox; which, though productive of a dis-

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ease generally mild, yet sometimes occasions alarming symptoms, and is in a few cases fatal.

The security derived from vaccination against the small pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alledged failures has been surprizingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of vaccination; for it appears that there are not nearly so many failures, in a given number of vaccinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the small pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of vaccination over the inoculation of the small pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed in the course of this inquiry, that in almost every case, where the small pox has succeeded vaccination, whether by inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence nor in the duration of its symptoms; but has, with a very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the small pox had been deprived, by the previous vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

The testimonies before the College of Physicians are very decided in declaring, that vaccination does less mischief to the constitution, and less frequently gives rise to other diseases, than the small pox, either natural or inoculated.

The College feel themselves called upon to state this strongly, because it has been objected to vaccination, that it produces new, unheard-of, and monstrous diseases. Of such assertions no proofs have been produced; and, after diligent inquiry, the College believe them to have been either the inventions of designing, or the mistakes of ignorant men. In these respects, then, in its mildness, its safety, and its consequences, the individual may look for the peculiar advantages of vaccination. The benefits which flow from it to society, are infinitely more considerable; it spreads no infection, and can be communicated only by inoculation. It is from a consideration of the pernicious effects of the small pox, that the real value of vaccination is to be estimated. The natural small pox has been supposed to destroy a sixth part of all whom it attacks; and that even by inoculation, where that has been general, in parishes and towns, about one in three hundred has usually died. It is not sufficiently known, or not adverted to, that nearly 1-tenth, some years more than one tenth, of the whole mortality in London, is occasioned by the small pox; and however beneficial the inoculation of small pox may have been to individuals, it appears to have kept up a constant source of contagion, which has been the means of increasing the number of deaths by what is called the natural disease.—It cannot be doubted that this mischief has been extended by the inconsiderate manner in which great numbers of persons, even since the introduction of vaccination, are still every year inoculated with the small pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week at the places of inoculation, through every stage of their illness.

From this, then, the public are to expect the great and uncontroverted superiority of vaccination, that it communicates no casual infection, and, while it is a protection to the individual, it is not prejudicial to the public.

3 The College of Physicians, in reporting their observations and opinions on the evidence adduced in support of vaccination, feel themselves authorised

authorised to state, that a body of evidence, so large, so temperate, and so consistent, was perhaps never before collected upon any medical question. A discovery so novel, and to which there was nothing analogous known in nature, though resting on the experimental observations of the inventor, was at first received with diffidence: it was not however difficult for others to repeat his experiments, by which the truth of his observations was confirmed, and the doubts of the cautious were gradually dispelled by extensive experience. At the commencement of the practice, almost all that were vaccinated were afterwards submitted to the inoculation of the small pox; many underwent this operation a second and even a third time, and the uniform success of these trials quickly bred confidence in the new discovery. But the evidence of the security derived from vaccination against the small pox does not rest alone upon those who afterwards underwent variolous inoculation, altho' amounting to many thousands; for it appears from numerous observations communicated to the College, that those who have been vaccinated are equally secure against the contagion of epidemic small pox. Towns, indeed, and districts of the country in which vaccination had been general, have afterwards had the small pox prevalent on all sides of them without suffering from the contagion. There are also in the evidence a few examples of epidemic small pox having been subdued by a general vaccination. It will not, therefore, appear extraordinary, that many who have communicated their observations, should state, that, though at first they thought unfavourably of the practice, experience had now removed all their doubts.

It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to enquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of vaccination rested their opinions.—From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information, and hypothetical reasoning, and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them to be either misapprehended or misrepresented; or that they fell under the description of cases of imperfect small pox, before noticed, and which the College have endeavoured fairly to appreciate.

The practice of vaccination is but of eight years standing, and its promoters, as well as opponents, must keep in mind, that a period so short is too limited to ascertain every point, or to bring the art to that perfection of which it may be capable. The truth of this will readily be admitted by those acquainted with the history of inoculation for the small pox.—Vaccination, is now, however, well understoood, and its character accurately described. Some deviations from the usual course have occasionally occurred, which the author of the practice has called spurious cow pox, by which the public have been misled, as if there were a true and false cow-pox, but it appears, that nothing more was meant, than to express irregularity or difference from the common form and progress of the vaccine pustule from which its efficacy is inferred. Those who perform vaccination ought therefore to be well instructed, and should have watched with the greatest care the regular progress of the pustule, and learnt the most proper time for taking the matter

ter. There is little doubt that some of the failures are to be imputed to the inexperience of early vaccinators, and it is not unreasonable to expect that farther observation will yet suggest many improvements that will reduce the number of anomalous cases, and furnish the means of determining, with greater precision, when the vaccine disease has been effectually received.

Though the College of Physicians have confined themselves in estimating the evidence to such facts as have occurred in their own country, because the accuracy of them could best be ascertained, they cannot be insensible to the confirmation these receive from the reports of the sucessful introduction of vaccination, not only every part of Europe, but throughout the vast continents of Asia and America.

4. Several causes have had a partial operation in retarding the general adoption of vaccination; some writers have greatly undervalued the security it affords, while others have considered it to be of a temporary nature only; but if any reliance is to be placed on the statements which have been laid before the College, its power of protecting the human body from the small pox, though not perfect indeed, is abundantly sufficient to recommend it to the prudent and dispassionate, especially as the small pox, in a few instances where it has subsequently occurred, has been generally mild and transient. The opinion that vaccination affords but a temporary security, is supported by no analogy in nature, nor by the facts which have hitherto occurred. Although the experience of vaccine inoculation be only of a few years, yet the same disease, contracted by the milkers of cows, in some districts has been long enough known to ascertain that in them at least the unsusceptibility of the small pox contagion does not wear out by time.—Another cause is, the charge against vaccination of producing various new diseases of frightful and monstrous appearance.

Representations of some of these have been exhibited in prints in a way to alarm the feelings of parents, and to infuse dread and apprehension into the minds of the uninformed.—Publications with such representations have been widely circulated, and tho' they originate either in gross ignorance, or wilful misrepresentation, yet have they lessened the confidence of many, particularly of the lower classes, in vaccination; no permanent effects, however, in retarding the progress of vaccination, need be apprehended from such causes, for, as soon as the public shall view them coolly, and without surprise, they will excite contempt, and not fear.

Though the College of Physicians are of opinion that the progress of vaccination has been retarded in a few places by the above causes, yet they conceive that its general adoption has been prevented by causes, far more powerful, and of a nature wholly different. The lower orders of society can hardly be induced to adopt precautions against evils which may be at a distance; nor can it be expected from them, if these precautions are attended with expence. Unless, therefore, from the immediate dread of epidemic small pox; neither vaccination nor inoculation appear at any time to have been general, and when the cause of terror has passed by, the public have relapsed again into a state of indifference and apathy; and the salutary practice has come to a stand. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for an evil so deeply imprinted in human nature. To inform and instruct the public mind may do much, and it will probably be found that the progress of vaccination in different parts of the united kingdoms will be in proportion to that instruction. Were encouragement given

given to vaccination, by offering it to the poorer clases without expence, there is little doubt but it would in time supersede the inoculation for the small pox, and thereby various sources of variolous infection would be cut off; but till vaccination becomes general, it will be impossible to prevent the constant recurrence of the natural small pox by means of those who are inoculated, except it should appear proper to the legislature to adopt, in its wisdom, some measure by which those who still, from terror or prejudice, prefer the small pox to the vaccine disease, may, in thus consulting the gratification of their own feelings, be prevented from doing mischief to their neighbours.

From the whole of the above considerations the College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of vaccination.—They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment, formed from an irresistible weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates, is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers; and when it is considered that many, who were once adverse to vaccination, have been convinced by further trials, and are now to be ranked among its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits; so that the College of Physicians conceive that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put at end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the small pox.

LUCAS PEPYS, *President.*

10*th April*, 1807.

On the Tragic Ballad: with some account of Legendary Tales, by Eaglesfield Smith, Esq.

IT is generally agreed, that poetical is the elder brother of prose-composition; and that, even before the invention of writing, all nations, in a rude and barbarous state of society, expressed in verse such regulations of government and religion as were then in use.

We are informed by Herodotus, and Diodorus, that among the Egyptians, probably the most ancient authors of the elegant as well as useful sciences, verses were originally used solely to preserve the laws of their princes, and the sayings of their wise men from oblivion; and these were most frequently committed to the memory of the expounders of their laws, and the disciples of their sages. In this manner Thales composed his system of Natural History, and even so late as the time of Aristotle, the laws of the Agathyrsi, a Sarmatian nation, were all given in verse.—Not to mention the laws of the twelve tables; the remaning fragments of which are in a sort of rhythmic sentences.

From laws and religion, poetry made an easy progress to the celebration of the gods and heroes, who were their founders. And to this period we may, with some confidence, refer the origin of the Tragic Ballad, which requires not the art of disquisition, or the aid of chance, but may rather be called the language of men in an infant state of society; or the effusions of fancy actuated by the passions, uncontrouled by custom, or civilization of manners; and when societies, rude and irregular, were full of vicissitudes, and every hour subject to the most dreadful accidents. Hence the Ἀοιδοί, bards or minstrels of every country, (of which the immortal Homer is the oldest whose compositions have reached

ed our times) who only knew, and were inspired by the present manners, caught the tale of mortality, and recorded or repeated it for the instruction, entertainment, and caution of others.

Without entering into the question, so fully discussed by Mr Burke in his admirable Treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful, why the sight, or description of a mournful event gives us pleasure; I shall observe, that the learned author of the Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, has indisputably shewn that Homer was an Ἀοιδος, or minstrel, who sung his own verses to the lyre, one story at the house of one great man, and another at the house of anonother; more or less, according to the reception and entertainment he met with. It would be ridiculous to conclude from hence, that the two first epic poems in the world are merely a collection of ballads. But it may be no unfair inference that succeeding Ἀοιδοι and many preceding (of whom Fabricius has enumerated no less than seventy) who wanted the genius of Homer to plan an epic poem, to keep up the dignity and unity of the action throughout, might be able to throw into such verse as was agreeable to the ears of the time, single stories bearing some resemblance to the deaths of Sarpedon, Patroclus, or Hector, to the amour of Jupiter and Juno, to various adventures of Ulysses, &c. Perhaps the metamorphoses of Ovid, frequently so little connected with one another, may with no great impropriety be denominated *a string of Tragic Ballads*, taken from those of older times which have not reached us. But if any poem of antiquity, with which we are acquainted, can properly be called a Tragic Ballad, it is the beautiful and pathetic *carmen de atys* of Catullus; which, as Dr Warton observes, seems to be a translation of some very ancient Greek dithyrambic, or heroic song, written with the highest glow of poetic fancy, in honour of the ancient deities.

But, in the terrible and the pathetic, the two great characteristics of the Tragic Ballad, the northern nations particularly excel, and none more than the Scots. Their Ballad of Edward is perhaps as compleat a specimen of the terrible, as ever was composed; and Child Maurice (or as it is vulgarly, tho' erroneously, pronounced and written *Gil Morrice*) the same of the terrible and pathetic mixed. It is, indeed, the King of northern Ballads; and the writer of this is not ashamed to say, that he could not easily tell whether the ballad itself, or the excellent drama founded on it, has drawn most tears from his eyes.

Of both the excellencies abovementioned, the Legendary Tales of Eaglesfield Smith, Esq. are no contemptible specimen. And, though there may be a line here and there, which a nice critic might wish to have been a little more correct, our author has caught no inconsiderable portion of the spirit and manner of the ancient Tragic Ballad.

In the first tale, entitled Hartfield and Alemena, young Count Hartfield comes, at night, to the cell of a hermit, where he commonly resorted. The hermit tells him, that the night before he had been alarmed by the cries of a person in distress; and in going out in the midst of darkness, rain, and a terrible tempest, he perceived a woman dressed in tattered weeds, with a child in her arms; and who fled from him with shrieks of anguish, and threatning destruction to her child and to herself. He renewed his search in the morning, but could find nobody. The Count struck to the heart by this affecting narrative, after a short pause, tells the hermit that he was the only son of a northern Baron; who, to preserve his lands from the usur-

usurpation of Count Rhodmond, a neighbouring chief, had been forced into a war with him, but had been defeated; himself (young Hartfield) wounded, taken prisoner, and confined in a dungeon, where the Lady Alcmena, Rhodmond's only daughter, privately visited and tended him till his wounds were healed. In the mean time, his father made peace with Rhodmond, and he was set at liberty. But Alcmena and he having fallen deeply in love, they plighted their mutual oath of fidelity, and secretly met every evening; which her only brother discovering, she was confined in the same dungeon where the young count had formerly been. But he, having heard a report that she was betrothed to another, came, carried her off in the night, and plunged his sword into the breast of her brother, who pursued with a band of followers, and spurred onward, with his lady mounted behind him.

Just as he came to this part of his story, the screams heard the preceding night were repeated. The Count rushed out, and perceiving a woman, covered with a veil, attempting to destroy an infant, he seized and brought them both into the cell. He then proceeded to tell the hermit, that ,after he had pushed a good way forward, he perceived that his love was no longer behind him, and, fearing to fall into the hands of justice, he joined a band of robbers, and had been their captain ever since. This information so powerfully affected the stranger-lady, that she fell senseless at his feet, her veil flew off, and, with amazement, he recognized the face of his Alcmena. By and bye she recovers, tells the Count that her brother, though now "fallen with victory," had recovered of the wound he had received from him, and the lovers are at length happy in one another.

The second tale, Morcar and Elfina, is related in the same spirit, and contains, with abundance of pathos, more of the terrible. The language is equally natural, forcible, and well adapted to the style of the ancient ballad.

Hoder and Heda, turning on jea-jealousy, is perhaps more interesting than either of the preceding. The catastrophe of both these last is singularly tragical and affecting.

Birtha contains a mixture of the beautifully amiable, the dreadfully ferocious, and the marvellous, seldom to be met with. The conclusion is fortunate.

But, not to detain the reader with the particular story of each of these, which may easily be gathered with much greater pleasure from the book itself, we shall now proceed to give some account of the last and most valuable tale in the collection, namely William and Ellen, which has already been made the subject of several criticisms, and is founded on a known fact; though the circumstances have been variously related by various authors. According to Mr Smith—Ellen, the daughter of a Scottish chieftain near the borders, is in love with William, an amiable young gentleman. But her father would force her to marry Irving, a chieftain of rough manners, and savage disposition. William and Ellen elope, and wander along the shore, where they are discovered by Irving; who force William on board a ship, intending to sell him for a slave, or drown him in the sea. A storm arises, all the crew are drowned except William and Irving. William rejoins his bride: but they are soon discovered by Irving, who aims an arrow at William's heart.—Ellen sees, rushes before William, receives the fatal arrow in her own breast, and soon expires. William pursues his barbarous rival through Britain, Lapland, and Russia. At length they meet in Tartary. William

liam kills Irving; returns home, and dies of a broken heart on Eilen's tombstone. Which last circumstance is likewise beautifully alluded to in the traditionary ballad on the same subject,

"I wish I were where Helen lies." &c.

As a specimen of Mr Smith's style and manner, in the above mentioned tales, we shall give his account of William's death, and truly picturesque description of Ellen's tomb with its environs.

"Here, in the center of the vale,
There stands an ancient cross;
Its trunk is grey, and old in years,
And cover'd o'er with moss.

He 'gainst it leans his shatter'd frame,
In fair Kirconnel lee;
But still on him his Ellen cries
To bear her company.

He cast a gaze o'er all the scene
Of youthful joys so gay;
The tears ran trickling o'er his cheeks;
In grief he melts away.

Though leaning on the sainted cross
All nature seem'd to gloom;
His soul could find no resting place
Save in his Eilen's tomb.

"I come, I come, dear mournful shade,
From thee no more to part;"
Then laid him down on Ellen's grave,
And there he broke his heart.

Let future ages know the place,
There grows a lovely tree,
And spreads its arms o'er Ellen's tomb
In fair Kirconnel lee.

A slender poplar by it grows,
With tender boughs entwin'd;
The guardian elm, like William, still
Proves to his Ellen kind.

High tow'ring o'er Kirconnel's vale
An ancient tow'r yet stands,
Rear'd in rude times of Agincourt,
And all the plain commands.

The brawling kirtle rolls beneath
His dark and moory stream;
The banks bedeck'd with aged oaks,
Where soaring herons scream.

Here oft the furious whirlwind's roar
Uproots the knotted oak,
Where blasts athwart the birch-trees hiss,
And lofty turrets rock.

Here melancholy loves to stray;
'Tis here the lovers lie,
Where pilgrims come to view the grave,
And heave the mournful sigh.

Here ever shall they lie in peace,
In ages yet to come;
And wailing sorrow still shall hie
To weep o'er Ellen's tomb."

T.

Result of enquiries made by SIR JOHN SINCLAIR *into the Mode of training for athletic Exercises, and the Effects which it produces on the Human Constitution.*

From CODE *of* HEALTH *and* LONGEVITY, *second edition.*

THE celebrated Lord Bacon, in alluding to the Athletic Exercises of ancient and modern times, observes, that the practices are known, but the philosophy that concerneth them is not much inquired into. This he imagines may be the case, because the arts and practices therewith connected, are supposed to be obtained, either by an aptness of nature, which cannot be taught, or only by continual custom, which is easily prescribed; but though he contends that these opinions are not true, yet he forbears to note any deficiencies. He concludes with remarking, that the excellency of those practices serveth, for the most part, but for mercenary ostentation, *yet in mediocrity they are for use.*

Before I knew that such doctrines were sanctioned by the authority of this great philosopher, I was led in the course of the investigations I have been carrying on regarding health and longevity, to make a very extensive and particular inquiry, into the nature and effects of athletic exercises; also into the various arts and practices by which the frames of men, or other animals, could be strengthened, or even the opposite effect

fect of *wasting*, could be produced. The information which I have been fortunate enough to collect, regarding these particulars, has been highly satisfactory; and the reader will be enabled to estimate the importance thereof, from a perusal of the following observations.

The points to which I propose more particularly to allude, on the present occasion, are as follow:—1. The form of the individual fit for training. 2. The proper age.—3. The time required. 4. The medicines used. 5. The air necessary. 6. The liquid food. 7. The solid food. 8. The exercise taken. 9. The quantity of sleep. 10. Miscellaneous articles. 11. The diseases which training may occasion. 12. Its effects upon the body. 13. Its effects upon the mind. 14. Whether the effects of training are permanent. 15. The means of wasting strength, and the effects thereof; and, lastly, Some observations on the utility of such inquiries.

1. *Form and Size.*—A person trained to boxing, ought to be of a good size and weight; but in regard to running, the size is less material: It may vary from five to six feet high, beyond that is too large, nor is there an instance of a very big man being a first rate runner. One of the most famous runners ever known, (West of Windsor,) who, at the age of forty four, ran thirty one miles in four hours and a quarter, is only five feet four inches high.—Long thighs and short legs are desireable for running. Wrestlers ought to be of a middle size, athletic, and, in particular, full breasted and broad shouldered, that they may possess both wind and strength.—They should also have brawny legs and arms, and yet be clean limbed.

It is remarked, that a head proportionally small, betokens bodily strength, and a person so formed, is reckoned peculiarly fit for training.

2. *Age.*—Eighteen is the earliest age fit for training, and thence to forty, but seldom older, though attention to diet and exercise, upon the same system, would doubtless be of use to persons beyond that time of life.

3. *Time required.* It is supposed, that two months are sufficient to bring a man into good plight, either for boxing or running a match, provided he is previously in a tolerably good condition. Sometimes a month will do for running; but at other times, it will require three months, when the person is fleshy.

4. *Medicines.* With a view of clearing the stomach, and getting rid of all superfluities, either of blood or any thing else, and also to promote good digestion afterwards, medicines are given when the training is commenced. They begin with an emetic; and in about two days afterwards gives them a dose of Glauber salts, from one to two ounces; and, missing about two days, another dose, and then a third. It is supposed, that one emetic, and three doses of physic, will clear any man of all the noxious matter he may have had in his stomach and intestines. In training for running, only one dose of salts at the beginning is necessary; and if it is not found to answer, another dose, in a proper quantity is administered. The celebrated trainer for running, John Smith, generally gave them an emetic also, after they had been in training with him for some time; and if they were of a plethoric habit, he required them to lose eight ounces of blood from the arm.

The ancients, in order to empty the stomach, previous to their entering on the regimen peculiar to the athletæ, seem to have preferred the use of emetics to that of purgatives. Stimulating glysters also were occasionally administered and one or other of these modes of evacuating the stomach or intestines was practised

sed, whenever the appetite appeared to flag. In order to exercise the patience of the ancient athletæ, and to accustom them to bear pain without flinching, they were occasionally flogged on the back, with the branches of a kind of rhododendron, till the blood flowed plentifully. By diminishing the quantity of the circulating fluid, *this rough kind of cupping* was also considered as salutary, in obviating the tendency to plethora, to which they were peculiarly liable.

It is proper also to observe, that the necessity of taking medicine, for those who are trained to the acquisition of athletic strength, is not confined to man alone, but is a general rule. Thus, race-horses are purged two or three times a-year, each consisting of three doses, preparatory to their getting into training exercise; and when they use mild physic, it makes them afterwards thrifty and healthful. Game-cocks, also, are physicked, three or four days before fighting; or fed on barley, which is reckoned a scouring food.

5. *Air.*—The necessity of pure air is uniformly insisted upon, by all the trainers to athletic exercises.—The more they are in the open air, the firmer the flesh becomes; and they soon learn never to mind the weather, only they must change their clothes if wet. The morning air being cooler, is always preferred for taking exercise. Hence, rising early in the morning is considered to be indispensable.

Among the ancients, to be exercised in a pure salubrious air was deemed of essential importance. The principal schools of the Roman athletæ were accordingly established at Capua and Ravenna, places, the air of which was reckoned the most pure and healthy of any in Italy. They carried on their exercises in the open air, in all sorts of weather, the changes of which soon ceased to affect them.

Air is also of infinite consequence to other animals. Horses under training are exercised as much as possible in the open air; and in order to give game-cocks a good constitution, pure air is found to be essential.

The salutary influence of the atmosphere, likewise, is found to be the best means of promoting recovery from disease. When game-cocks are shut up in close penns, they contract an infectious disease called *the Roop*; their head swells, and there is a fetid discharge from their eyes and nostrils. There is no cure for this disease whilst they are confined in the penns; but if they are turned out to their walks, *where they get air and exercise*, most of them will recover.

6. *Liquid Food.*—There is no circumstance that seems to be more essential, in training up persons to the acquisition of athletic strength, than to permit them to take only a small quantity of liquid food. Those who are trained to boxing, must not exceed three English pints during the whole day, taken at breakfast and dinner, and a little after supper. Those who are trained to running, are allowed as far as four pints, taken at different times in the course of the day. The ancient athletæ also, were allowed but a very small quantity of fluid. This *dry diet*, as it is termed, seems to have constituted an essential and important part of their regimen. The ancient athletæ, likewise, were allowed to drink nothing but water, or some species of thick sweet wine; but in modern times, water alone is never given during training. Good and old malt liquor, which has not been bottled, is reckoned best. Sometimes it is taken with a toast in it. Some people will have tea; but it is not recommended, nor is it strengthening; and no liquor is given warm.—Sometimes white wine and water is recommended,

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given for breakfast, to a person under training, who does not like malt liquor. If a person trained insists on having wine, from being accustomed to it, red wine is preferred to white; and half a pint of wine is allowed after dinner, but none after supper.—Spirits are never permitted, on any consideration whatever, not even with water. Milk is never given, as it is apt to curdle upon the stomach, and has a fattening quality. Liquor is never given before meals, unless in cases of extreme thirst. *The liquor should not be taken in great draughts, but by mouthfuls, which quenches the thirst better, the great object required.*

The reasons assigned for these restrictions are, that too much liquor is apt to swell the belly, which is bad for the wind; and much drinking promotes perspiration, which is extremely weakening, if not occasioned by exercise. Drinking also encourages soft unhealthy flesh.

With physic, warm gruel is given to work it off, after which they get a little broth with boiled mutton; but the broth must be allowed to cool, in order to get off the fat, and then warmed up again. Beef-tea, if used, must be managed in the same way; so attentive are these trainers to the smallest minutiæ of diet.

7. *Solid Food.*—This is a very extensive subject. It may be discussed under the following heads: The kind of food, whether animal or vegetable; the quantity allowed; the mode of dressing; the times of eating; the condiments or seasoning permitted; and miscellaneous particulars.

The diet of persons, when trained, is extremely simple, consisting only of animal food and stale bread. Turnips, carrots, or other vegetables of that sort, are never given, being difficult to digest; nor potatoes, as they are watery. No fish whatever is allowed, being also reckoned watery, and not to be compared with meat, in point of nutriment. No butter nor cheese is given, on any account, cheese being accounted indigestible; nor eggs, excepting the yolk, raw in the morning, which is supposed to prevent bilious complaints. Veal and lamb are never given. Sometimes, for a change of diet, those who are trained to running, are allowed a fowl or a rabbit once a week, but it must be eaten with vinegar. No pork is given, in modern times, being apt to purge some people. The legs of fowls, being very sinewy, are much approved of; but, on the whole, beef and mutton are accounted the best kind of diet. Men will live longer on beef, without change, than on any other kind of animal food; and it is the most nourishing; but mutton is reckoned to be most easily digested. The meat must always be fresh, and never salted, as that would occasion thirst. Fat, being of a greasy nature, creates bile, and fouls the stomach; hence the lean of meat is preferred to the fat; but the lean of fat meat is the best.

No quantity of meat is fixed, as so much depends upon the constitution and appetite. In general, they are allowed as much as they can eat. Indeed the ancient athletæ always ate to satiety, and were sometimes even forced to gorge themselves with food. It is observed, that little men will eat as much as large men, and frequently more.

As to the mode of dressing the animal food they take, beef steaks are reckoned very good, but they should be rather *under done*; and, indeed, meat under done is, in general, given to those who are put in a course of training. It is better to have the meat broiled, than roasted or boiled, by either of which nutriment is lost. Pyes and puddings are never given, nor any kind of pastry. As to hard dumplings, people might as well take

earthen

earthen ware into their stomach, they are so indigestible.

Two full and substantial meals are given in the day. They breakfast upon meat about eight o'clock, and dine at two. Suppers are not recommended; but they may take a biscuit and a little cold meat, about eight o'clock, two hours before they go to bed. It is reckoned much against a man's wind to go to bed with a full stomach; and they, in general, take a walk after supper.—The first meal must be always digested before a second is given. In training game cocks, it is a constant rule, before they are fed a second time, to examine *the crop*, to see that it is quite empty, and the food formerly taken properly digested. Very little salt is permitted; some vinegar, however, is allowed with the food, as it prevents thirst, and is good to promote leanness. In Yorkshire, the meat is steeped, also, in vinegar. The vinegar must be taken cold.—No spices or hot drugs are allowed, being found contrary to the athletic temperament.

The following miscellaneous particulars occur, regarding this part of the subject. It is observed by Jackson, the celebrated trainer, that the use of solid animal food seems absolutely requisite to produce great bodily strength. This doctrine seems to be confirmed, by the information which has been obtained regarding the comparative health and longevity of the Mahometans, and the Hindoos of India. The Mahometans, when they can afford it, use a portion of animal food with their rice, (either beef, mutton, or fowl,) dressed with spices. The Hindoos, on the other hand, live chiefly on rice, mixed with pulse, and made savoury with butter and spices. The beverage of both is water. Yet the Hindoos, who being husbandmen, mechanics, or soldiers, and who consequently, should be healthy, are old at fifty, seldom arrive at the age of seventy, and are often carried off in five or six hours, during the monsoon season, by the *cholera morbus, not having stamina enough to support the evacuations attending that disease.*—Whereas the Mahometans live to a great age, sometimes to upwards of ninety.

It is proper here to observe, that the practice of the ancients, and of the moderns, differs considerably, in regard to diet. The food of the ancient *athletæ*, originally consisted of dried figs, new cheese, and boiled grain; but animal food was afterwards introduced as a part of their regimen, and it was found to produce firmer flesh, and to give more real muscular strength than vegetable diet.

Of meat, the ancient athletæ were restricted to the use of pork, which, Galen asserts, contains more real nutriment than the flesh of any other animal used as food by man. Indeed he affirms, that if the athletæ lived but for one day on any other species of meat, they found, that next day their vigour was manifestly impaired. Modern trainers prefer beef or mutton; which, as food, have probably been brought to greater perfection in modern than in ancient times. The ancient athletæ also, sometimes ate goat's flesh, which was reckoned highly nutritious.

Scottish Review.

I. *Prize Essays, and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland. With an Account of Proceedings since 1803. By Henry Mackenzie, Esq.* pp. 629. Plates. 14s.

As this is the first time that any publication of the Highland Society has come under our notice, it may be proper to begin with giving some view of its nature and design.

sign. The better to accomplish this, we shall premise some general observations on the advantages to be derived from similar associations, and the nature of the objects at which they ought to aim.

The first and most certain advantage, we conceive to be, that liberal and patriotic spirit which they tend to inspire. One of the great evils and dangers incident to this highly commercial state of society, appears to be the state of insulation in which it tends to place every individual. Perpetually engrossed with a necessary attention to his private interest, he is apt to consider that as the only object towards which his active powers are to be directed. He loses sight of his connection with the community at large, and ceases to regard its welfare with any lively interest. Hence a littleness of mind, and contracted selfishness, arising from the absence of all great and generous passions. The institution of a Society of this nature opens to numerous individuals a sphere of public usefulnes. By supplying to men of fortune and education a dignified and virtuous occupation, it may secure from the influence of those vices to which the situation exposed them. And independent of the considerable number of members of which such a society is generally composed, its very existence tends to draw the attention of the community in general towards objects of public improvement.

So highly are we disposed to value this moral effect of these institutions, that we should think it sufficient to compensate the cost and trouble, even were no other benefit to arise from them. We are far, however, from conceiving this to be the case. Perhaps, indeed, their influence may be more limited than is sometimes imagined. It would be vain to expect that they should create agriculture and manufactures in any country, the natives of which were not already impelled, by favourable circumstances, to their cultivation. But where such circumstances do exist, a society of this kind may do much to forward their progress, and to remove those obstacles which oppose themselves to their first establishment. The very dignity which it confers on these pursuits, renders them an object of attention to men of superior minds, and brings them forward to public notice. The members who compose it, naturally including the most distinguished proprietors in the district to which its operations are directed, must feel themselves more strongly called upon to promote, in their individual capacity, the important objects which it has in view.

The purposes which may be answered by such a society are of two kinds. They may endeavour to promote either by the *discovery* or the *diffusion* of improvements in the different branches of political economy. In a society which had for its object the general advancement of any of these branches, of discovery would, no doubt be the primary object; but in a local one, such as this professes to be the chief aim, it should seem, ought to be the diffusion of what is already discovered. It proceeds upon the supposition, that there is a district less fortunately situated than others, which is a stranger to the arts and improvements that are elsewhere successfully practised. Now the Highlands are precisely such a district; there was, therefore, ample scope for the exertions of a *Highland* Society.

We will now proceed to state what appears to us to be the mode in which the objects which such an association proposes to itself may be best promoted. We shall, then, have a criterion by which to judge how far

its measures have been taken with judgment.

The first object we should conceive to be, to form a complete idea of the present state of agriculture and the arts in the Highlands of Scotland, and of the improvements of which they are susceptible. For this purpose an actual survey seems to be necessary. The mass of information collected in the Statistical Account, however great, is too various, both in subject and manner, to afford a connected and satisfactory view. Such a survey must, no doubt, be attended, both with considerable trouble and expence. It is to be supposed, however, that every facility would be afforded by the intelligent proprietors, who are members of the Society, and who certainly ought not to think that they have done all when they have paid their guinea, but ought also to contribute liberally their influence and local information.

After a knowledge of the present state of the Highlands, and of the practices now prevailing, had thus been attained, it would be easy, by comparing them with those of the more improved parts of the country, to ascertain their deficiencies. Then would come the most important and difficult step, to supply these deficiencies, and to place the two parts of the kingdom on a level. We should conceive the great object to be the establishing, in different parts of the territory, examples of a better system of management. This might be done by inviting settlers from the low country, by premiums, and perhaps, did their finances permit, by a limited and judicious advance of capital. Here, too, the proprietors themselves might and ought to afford the greatest assistance. They undoubtedly could do more in their individual capacity than could be effected by the general efforts of the Society.

From the statement now given, our readers, if they have already attended to its proceedings, will be disposed to anticipate an opinion not altogether favourable to the system which it has followed. Discovery, the object which we observed above to be least appropriate to their views, seems to be that to which they have chiefly confined themselves. No attempt appears to have been made at any thing like a survey of the Highlands; nor indeed do their researches appear to have materially extended our knowledge of that district. All the communications in the present volume are from the Lowlands; and the only one which tends to throw light upon the other division of Scotland, is by Mr Singers, Minister of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfries-shire, who, from observing the practice which is successfully carried on in the mountainous and pastoral districts of that country, reasons, by anology, upon that which would be most proper for the Highlands. It seems singular that a necessity should exist for such a circuitous mode of information. Indeed it is more by acting than by writing of any kind that their object is to be promoted. The farmers of the North cannot be expected either to contribute to the production of large volumes, or to read them when produced. Indeed, we are surprised in this volume, to find the Society, as if their efforts had hitherto been too limited and appropriate, declaring their intention henceforth to extend them over the whole of Scotland. The lowlands, we conceive to be now in a state to do for itself; its cultivation is equal or superior to that of most of England; its farmers, active and intelligent, are ready to adopt every new discovery. Neither can we suppose the funds to be too large for its original objects, provided they were pursued on a suitable scale.

After

After all; tho' we do not rate this society very high as a *Highland* Society, which has not done all that it might have done, yet we have no doubt that as a general *farming* association, its use may be very considerable. Its volumes form a vehicle for such tracts as are too large for the Farmer's Magazine, yet would be too small for reparate publication. The prizes, also, by combining honour and emolument, will no doubt assist in turning men's researches into this useful direction. Accordingly the present volume, so far as we can judge by inspection, and by the opinion of intelligent professional men, appears to contain a great mass of valuable information. The subjects, while they possess a certain adaptation to those branches of industry which are peculiarly adapted to the Highlands, are still very generally interesting. From the technical and professional nature of these papers, we cannot pretend to enter upon a very minute examination of their contents; but we shall endeavour to give our readers some idea of the whole.

The Essays are as follow:

1. "On the Natural History of the Herring. By Arch. Drummond, Esq." Mr Drummond has here collected some curious information. In enquiring into the cause of the desertion of certain coasts by the herring, he observes, that any extraordinary light and noise has the effect of driving away these and other fish. At the time when the British army took possession of New York, the lobsters, who used to frequent the waters round it, were frightened away by the firing of cannon and musquetry, and did not return for a considerable time. The burning of kelp, both in Norway and the Highlands, is supposed to have somewhat of the same effect. He observes also, that as salmon is better in large than in small rivers, so herrings in the deep sea are much superior to those near the coast; and hence he derives a powerful argument for the fisheries being carried out to sea.

2. "On Peat, its properties and uses. By John Nasmith, Esq." This appears to be a very ingenious treatise, and a valuable example of the application of chemistry to agriculture. The production of peat arises from the decayed vegetable substances being secured from decomposition by the antiseptic qualities of cold. But till vegetables are decomposed, they possess no fertility; and the strong adhesion which unites them, when formed into this substance, opposes another obstacle to vegetation. But when substances are applied which tend to promote putrefaction and decomposition, peat may be rendered not only fertile in itself, but an useful manure for other soils. Mr Nasmith has explained at some length the manner in which this may be effected.

3. "On the influence of frost, and other varieties of bad weather, on the ripening of corn By the late Benjamin Bell, Esq." This essay relates to a subject important to this country, and is rendered interesting by the professional eminence of the writer. By a series of experiments Mr Bell was led to believe that frost, provided it was dry, formed no material obstacle to the ripening of corn: cold rain or snow indeed was pernicious. But it was remarkable, that though frost does not prevent the grain from increasing and ripening, it renders it wholly unfit for seed. Mr Bell insists strongly upon the necessity of employing the best grain for this last purpose. Light grain will indeed sprout as well as any other, but as it does not afford sufficient nourishment, the plant will always be weak and liable to disease.

4. "Description of lime kilns, built by General Dirom" These kilns are constructed with a view to save fuel, to calcine the stone equally, and to give

give the burner the command of the heat. For their description we must refer to the work itself.

5. "Account of the improvement of a tract of barren ground covered with heath, in an elevated situation in the county of Peebles." The process here adopted was merely ploughing, and then covering the ground abundantly with lime. By this means, at an expence of less than four pounds per acre, he brought 61 acres into cultivation, raising their value from 2s. 6d. to 15 or 20 shillings.

6. "Account of the Improvement of a Moor near Tranent, East Lothian." The ground here was 87 acres, which were hardly of any value whatever. The expence of bringing them in, was 747l. 13s. 7d. after which they let at 50l. per annum.

7. "On the Grasses and other native plants most deserving of culture in Scotland, for hay or pasture. By the Rev. Wm. Singers, Minister of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfries-shire." There is no person to whom this volume is so much indebted as to Mr Singers. Though not Highland, he seems to be very intimately acquainted with the species of industry which is peculiar to that district. The present essay contains a variety of observations on a most important subject, which does not seem hitherto to have met with the attention which it deserved. The following preliminary observations of Mr Singers will give an idea of the nature of his treatise.

To Scotland, which is mostly a land of flocks, inquiries on the subject of this essay must be of real importance. It will also be admitted, that in this capital branch the people of Scotland have yet much to learn. Let us hope that much pleasure and large profits await us in it. Rich hay grounds and pasture walks are not only of great importance to our stocks; but they are also most interesting objects, on account of their easy conversion into rich fields of corn.

The basis of this essay is laid in practical observation and utility; but it was necessary to combine with these some degree of botanical research. The specimens which accompany it were fairly taken up from my own fields; and the reader may rely on the facts which are stated. I have had great pleasure in cultivating and selecting our best grasses and plants, more especially our most productive perennials; and, in doing so, I have been repaid with a degree of success which has exceeded my own expectations.

The result appears to me to be satisfactory. Our Scottish Flora, though differing somewhat from that of England, is sufficiently rich to afford pleasure, and to excite industry. We may raise ample crops of good hay, and rich pasture, by judicious culture, without incurring so much expence as is generally thought necessary in preparing the soil and procuring the seeds. There is room for variety, also, in the method; and as to the soil, I have not found any, however unpromising, that was not capable of being clothed with verdure.

Shades of diversity must necessarily appear in the different climates and soils, and every work of this description ought to be considered with a recollection of that fact. The reader, it is hoped, will soon perceive that this essay is founded in experience. But it may be proper to mention, that it is drawn up from observations made chiefly in the county of Dumfries.

The Essay consists of four parts; viz.

1st, On the present state of the culture of our native plants, for the purposes of hay or pasture.

2dly, On the particular plants which answer these purposes best, and are therefore most deserving of culture.

3dly, On the most valuable combinations of these plants in our hay grounds or pasture fields.

4thly, On the easiest and most effectual modes of cultivating them in different soils.

8. "Observations on some of the indigenous Grasses of Britain which seem deserving of culture for pasture or hay. By Mr George Don, gardener, Botanic Garden, Edinburgh." A treatise of considerable extent, on the same important subject.

9. On

9. "On the principles and practice of Irrigation."

10. "Report of a Survey of watered Meadows, situated on or near the rivers Esk, Ewes, Tiviot, Etterick, and Yarrow, made in 1804 and 1805." To these, which are both by Mr Singers, nearly the same observations will apply as to his former treatise.

11. "A treatise on the Disease of Sheep; drawn up from original communications presented to the Highland Society of Scotland. By And. Duncan, jun. M. D." The manner in which this paper has been drawn up is somewhat singular. The Society having, in the year 1803, proposed a medal of forty guineas for the best essay on this subject, ten essays made their appearance, which were all found worthy of approbation, but none so superior to the rest as to be worthy of the whole prize. They therefore determined, very judiciously, to put them into the hands of a medical gentleman, who might condense them into one. We do not indeed see any great advantage which is to be derived from the professional character of the compiler. The human and *ovine* species are so very distinct, that they could probably throw very little light upon each other: all that seems requisite is merely a good stile, and habits of scientific arrangement. In this view, however, we entirely approve of the choice of the Society, and think Dr Duncan deserves great credit for the manner in which he has arranged and polished his various, and often perhaps uncouth materials. He has formed out of them a treatise, which we have no doubt is the best extant on the subject, and seems indeed a *sine qua non* for the dealer in that article. It would be desireable, we think, that it were published separately.

12. "On the introduction of Sheep farming into the Highlands." In this paper, Mr Singers states it as his decided opinion, that sheep ought to be the staple of Highland cultivation. We have on a former occasion stated the grounds on which that system appears to us to be clearly dictated by the present state both of the empire in general, and of this part of it in particular; and we are happy to see, both by this and the preceding article, that the Society seem to be coming into this opinion. Mr S. however, thinks that these ought not to be made the sole produce, but to be combined to a certain extent with corn, cattle, and timber. This system, he says, is already established with advantage in the mountainous districts on the border. One circumstance, however, ought to be considered. Mr S. strongly recommends the feeding of black cattle along with sheep. But in the treatise on the disease of sheep, this is deprecated as a certain means of producing the rot, (p. 470.) It ought certainly to be investigated which of the two is in the right.

Upon the whole, we admit that the Society has displayed great zeal, and has collected much important information. But we must again advert to the absence of local intelligence, and to the want of activity on the part of the Highland proprietors, both in furnishing that intelligence, and in otherwise promoting the objects of the Society.

The premiums given by the Society are five—for the improvement of barren land by a potatoe or other green crop—for encouraging the cultivation of turnips and sown grasses—for improving the breed of black cattle—for the cultivation of willows—and for plowing. These premiums are given annually to one or two counties, and through the rest in rotation. Upon this system we must beg leave to make two observations:

1. It appears to us much to be regretted, that the premiums should be given, not over the whole of the Highlands, but through the different coun-

counties in rotation, so that the turn of each will come not oftener perhaps than once in five or six years. We doubt much if any permanent good effect can result from such occasional and transient encouragement. If indeed this arise necessarily from want of funds, nothing can be said; yet from the extension of their operations above alluded to, we are not led to suppose that this is the case; and at all events it seems doubtful whether it would not be better to lower the premiums, or to extend the districts, so that the operations of the former might become steady and general.

2. We cannot help expressing our surprise, that though sheep be now *almost* admitted to be the proper staple of the Highlands, yet no premium is given for improving the breed of that animal. We are happy however to observe, that measures are taking to introduce the stapling of wool into the Highlands; and that with this view a number of queries have been circulated thro' those districts which are particularly adapted for them. This seems a very judicious plan, and might, we think, be extended to other objects. For instance, it seems most important to ascertain what breed of sheep would be best adapted to these mountainous situations.

The influence of the Society appears to have been most usefully exerted in forwarding the undertaking of the Caledonian Canal. This is a species of improvement, which, in the present state of the country, could not originate within itself, but the execution of which must be attended with the greatest advantages.

II. Travels in Scotland by an unusual route, with a Trip to the Orkneys and Hebrides; containing Hints for Improvements in Agriculture and Commerce, with Characters and Anecdotes. By the *Rev. James Hall*, A. M. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 6s.

WE do not remember to have seen volumes so handsome in their outward appearance, and at the same time so destitute of all internal recommendation. They are a mere collection of gossiping and scandalous anecdotes, and convey no information, or worse than none, relative to the present state of Scotland.—Whether Mr Hall has thought, that, for the amusement of his readers, he might be allowed to give a little scope to his imagination, we shall not pretend to say. We certainly never heard of many particulars related by him, which we should suppose could hardly have escaped us. If, however, our author has chosen to take the licence above alluded to, we cannot flatter him, we are afraid, with having attained his object.

Mr Hall made a circuit round the sea coast of Scotland, beginning at Edinburgh, and returning to the same place. We cannot, however, pretend to follow Mr Hall through the whole round of his silly anecdotes and observations. But there is one part, which, as it is more elaborate than the rest, and as the facts contained in it, if true, are certainly important, deserves a more particular notice. We allude to that which relates to the present state of the university of St Andrews. In the misrepresentations which we are to state we know not whether the blame rests with Mr Hall, or with some interested informer. We are rather inclined to believe the latter. But as we happen to know them to be such, it is proper to state them.

In regard to the institutions and habits of the university, Mr Hall practises a singular species of disingenuity. Every thing laudable, he relates

relates in the past tense. Thus we are told that the Professors *were* accustomed to give lectures once, some of them twice a-day, and *did not* confine themselves to once or twice a week: that they *used* to invite the students to their houses once or twice in the session: that the students of divinity *delivered* daily prayers of their own composing: that there *was* an excellent public library, and that the students *were* permitted to carry the books to their chambers. He does not absolutely say, that these things *are* not, but from the whole strain of this part, he evidently wishes to be understood in the same sense as Virgil's *Fuit Ilium*; as lamenting over what is past. Now the fact is, that all these things are now exactly on the same footing that they ever were.

The only real fact indeed which Mr Hall has to build upon, is the diminution which has certainly taken place, within these last ten or twelve years, in the number of students.—As this is a subject which has excited some speculation, a few observations upon it may not be improper. Now, we are to consider, that during the period in which this diminution has taken place, the university was adorned by Hunter, the friend of Monboddo, and certainly one of the first classical scholars in the kingdom: by Vilant, author of "Elements of Mathematical Analysis:" by Barron, who distinguished himself by several political works, and whose lectures, recently published, have met with a favourable reception: by Wilson, author of the standard Hebrew Grammar, and of a translation of the Apocrypha: by Rotheram, the judicious commentator of Cullen; not to mention others whose talents are still more generally known. And the laudable practices of the university, which Mr Hall seems to lament over as past, remain, as formerly observed, in full force. When these things are considered, it would really appear that the thinness of the classes must be referred to some other cause than want of qualification on the part of its teachers.

The following appears to us the most probable. It is chiefly filled by the sons of gentlemen of small fortune, of Fife and Angus *lairds*, and of the merchants of Perth and Dundee. Now, with these, for some time, it has been much more than formerly the practice to send their sons very early into the army, the navy, or the counting house, without any previous academical studies; and to this cause principally we are inclined to ascribe the decline of St Andrews as a place of education.

Mr Hall, however, would have us to suppose that the downfal of the college has been completed by some recent appointments, particularly that to the chair of Natural Philosophy. It so happens, however, that for two or three years past, since these appointments were made, there has been a regular annual increase, and this increase was last year so great, that its continuance would soon render the university as crowded as at any former period. We have thus a clear proof, that, in the opinion of the public, its character has at least suffered no injury from the introduction of these new members.

Mr Hall takes care to enliven these details with abundance of private anecdotes, which, in point of correctness, are completely on a level with his general statements. We shall only give the following as a specimen: Speaking of Dr George Hill, he tells us, that he

> Lately published a very loyal sermon, inculcating subordination, and quiet and thankful submission to government. He printed an immense impression; and represented to Mr Dundas the good and great effects that might

might reasonably be expected from a general dissemination of his sermon over the whole kingdom. Some thousands of copies were paid for by the public money; and parcels of these were sent to the ministers of parishes, and sheriffs of counties; the expence of the carriage being an additional charge.

Vol. I. p. 127.

Now the fact is, that the sermon, which merely inculcated the common duties of a good citizen during a period of discontent, was published at a low price by some public-spirited booksellers in Edinburgh, without any wish expressed by Dr Hill, or the slightest interference on the part of government.

With regard to the funds of the college, we have no information which can enable us either to confirm or contradict Mr Hall's statements; and we should really like to have some better authority to rest upon. We rather incline to agree with him that the shooting for the silver arrow might have been continued.

We already intimated our having no intention of following Mr Hall through the whole of his route.—That our readers, however, may not complain of being altogether shut out from the *droll* stories with which he abounds, we beg leave to present them with the following:

The people in the parish of P—k having always been displeased with the clergyman presented by the patron to the living, he resolved to present whomsoever they should choose to be their minister, "if it should be the Devil himself." This being intimated to the people upon the death of their minister, they immediately set about calling to preach before them the young men who, in their language, were said to be gospel ministers. Five were fixed on, and invited to come and preach before them, by way of trial, who all attended, and the people had unanimously agreed to choose one of the five as their minister, according as they should find him the most orthodox and rigid Calvinist and Predestinarian. As there was an inn in the parish appointed to accommodate, at the joint expence of the parishioners, those who should preach, as also their horses and a friend, a young man on his way from Edinburgh to Perth to see his father, got himself appointed to preach to them, as it would save him the expence of himself and his horse at the inn for a night. Suiting himself to the taste of his audience, in the course of his lecture in the forenoon, he took an opportunity to harangue against the Papists. This pleased them much. In the afternoon, having dined and had something to drink, which made his pulse beat not slower than usual, he raised his voice again, not only against Papists, but Arminians, and further, began to thump the cushion.

When a clergyman, to whom they were much attached, used to preach to them, sometimes a mouse that lodged about the back of the pulpit would come out, and run about the sounding-board, or that which hangs over the minister's head. This mouse had not been seen for six months, nor since their favourite minister preached, till now that the gentleman preaching began to thump the cushion, when the mouse again made its appearance. On this occasion, the people all agreed that this was a sign from heaven to choose the person preaching for their minister; which they actually did.

P. 268.

Our author, through his whole tour, omits no opportunity of introducing reflections upon the character of private individuals, particularly of those by whom he was best entertained. Thus, after describing, with great complacency, a sumptuous feast which he received from a gentleman at Dundee, he gives us to understand that the wealth of his host arose from letting houses to Ladies of a certain description. At other times he draws caricatures of his entertainers, in what appear to him to be ridiculous attitudes, and exhibits them for the amusement of his readers.

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The only parts of this work which are in the least tolerable, are those which relate to the subject of rural economy; and had it been confined to these, it might have possessed some little value. Unfortunately, however, they are only noticed incidentally, wit and scandal being his favourite topics.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

THE History of the World, from the beginning of the Reign of Alexander the Great to the Death of Augustus. By John Gillies, L.L.D. Historiographer for Scotland. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 4s.

The Edinburgh Review, N°. XX. 5s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THE very valuable and well known classical library of the late Professor Hensler of Kiel, in Holstein, has been purchased and lately imported to Edinburgh, by Messrs Constable and Company. We understand it was considered to be one of the most select private classical collections in Germany, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, of the most choice description; comprising the rarest and most valuable editions of all the best Greek and Roman classics.

A Romance, illustrative of ancient manners, by the late Mr Joseph Strutt, is preparing for publication. It is entitled *Queen Hoo-Hall*, or a History of Times Past. Mr Strutt is the author of "Sports and Pastimes of the people of England," and other valuable productions of the same kind; and his knowledge of antiquity will doubtless render this volume extremely curious.

A work, entitled, *Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers*, is publishing in 2 volumes 4to. This curious collection contains, 1. A Republication of the Letters and Negociations of Sir Ralph Sadler with King James V. and with the Regency of Scotland, in the years 1540 and 1553. 2. A Collection of Curious and Important Documents concerning Queen Elizabeth's private negociations with the Scottish Reformers, in the year 1559. 3. Letters and Papers respecting the grand Northern Rebellion, in 1569. 4. Documents concerning the confinement of Queen Mary in England.

All these important State Papers, excepting those referring to the earliest of the four periods, are now, for the first time, laid before the public. They are published from the originals, which have been preserved in the family of Thomas Clifford, Esq. of Tixall, in the County of Stafford, whose mother, the Honourable Barbara Aston, represented Gertrude Sadler, Lady Aston, one of the coheiresses of Sir Ralph Sadler. The papers are published by Arthur Clifford, Esq.; and a Memoir of the Life of Sir Ralph Sadler, with some Historical notes, have been contributed by Mr Walter Scott.

The public will thus have before them, the secret instructions, state papers, and full correspondence of this celebrated diplomatic character, who, according to Mr Pinkerton, was a principal agent in all the intercourse between England and Scotland for nearly half a century.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, ENGLISH, *and* FOREIGN.

MR NIGHTINGALE has made considerable progress in a work which he intends shortly to put to press, to be entitled, "A Portraiture of Society;" as taken from a view of the assemblies, associations, institutions, societies, meetings, and clubs, in or near the metro-

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polis; whether religious, charitable, literary, philosophical, or convivial; interspersed with criticisms, anecdotes, and biographical sketches. This work is to be embellished with select views of the most beautiful halls, and other public buildings in the cities of London and Westminster; and also with portraits of several well known public characters, clergymen, statesmen, and orators.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, a series of lectures on painting, delivered at the Royal Academy of Arts, and at the Royal Institution, in the years 1806 and 1807, by the late John Opie, Esq. They will be printed in quarto, accompanied with a mezzotinto engraving, by Reynolds, from a Portrait of the Author, painted by himself.

A new monthly journal is announced, under the title of "The Antiquaries' Magazine," which is to serve as a focus for the communications of Antiquaries; and which, besides our own interesting National Antiquities, will treat of those of all other parts of the world, and be illustrated with splendid engravings.

Dr Gregory's Bible, accompanied by the illustrative notes of various commentators, and with plates from the designs of the great masters in all the schools of painting, will be put in course of publication at the beginning of the next year. It will be so printed as to form two large volumes quarto, embellished with about one hundred engravings by all our best artists.

Mr Williams, a merchant of London, who was detained with other English in France at the commencement of the present war, and who lately obtained his liberty by the intervention of Dr Jenner, is preparing an Account of his Detention, and of the Present State of the Interior of France. Such a work, by a gentleman on whose testimony the public may depend, cannot fail to be generally interesting at a crisis like the present.

Captain Ashe, an officer in the British service, has lately returned to England from America, where he visited all the settled countries on the banks of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi, and of which he has prepared the materials for an interesting publication.

A work, from the pen of the late Abraham Parsons, Esq. formerly British Consul and Marine Factor at Scanderoon, is in preparation; comprising a Description of Scanderoon and the adjacent Country, including Aleppo, Antioch, and several other parts of Syria; an Account of a Journey from Scanderoon to Bagdad, Bussora, Bushier, and a Voyage thence down the Persian Gulph to Bombay, and back again by the Red Sea to Egypt; with a Narrative of a Journey from Suez to Alexandria. The whole is enriched with interesting accounts of the countries and towns through which Mr Parsons travelled, and which he had favourable opportunities of examining and describing. The work will be accompanied with some prints, which will illustrate the narrative.

Mr Belsham's History of Great Britain, from the Revolution of 1688 to the Ratification of the Peace of Amiens, is about to be given to the public in monthly volumes, embellished with a portrait to each volume, engraved from original paintings, by Heath and Fittler. This work will then correspond, in all respects, with the best editions of Hume.

Miss Plumtre is preparing for the press, a Translation, in five volumes quarto, of the History of Germany, by the late Michael Ignatius Schmidt, keeper of the Imperial archives at Vienna.

John Stewart, Esq. author of the Pleasures of Love, has just completed, in five books, his poem, entitled "The Resurrection." Its publication will take place without delay.

A Body of Theology, principally in a Series of Lectures, by Robert Fellowes, A. M. is just ready for publication. These Lectures amount to fifty eight, and will furnish the Clergy with a course of sermons for the year.

Shortly will be published, a Manual of Piety, calculated for the improvement, and adapted to the necessities of all sects of Christians, extracted from the Holy Living and Dying of Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, by Mr Fellowes, A. M. with a Preface and Additions by the Editor.

Mr Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, will in a few weeks commence the publication of the History of the Fuci. He designs to include in this work, which will be in royal quarto, coloured figures

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of all those plants which have, by Linnæus and subsequent botanists, been arranged under this genus, as far as proper specimens can be procured; with descriptions in Latin and English. For this purpose, the author has already received great assistance from the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks; from Dr Smith; from T. F. Forster, Esq. the present possessor of Ellis's Herbarium; from Professor Mertins, of Bremen; from Dr Mohr, of Kiel; and from many others of his botanical friends: so that, by a particular attention to the physiology and fructification, as well as history of the plant, as much light as possible may be thrown upon the nature of this tribe of vegetables, no less attractive from their beauty, than interesting from their singularity.

Dr Young, who has just published a Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, delivered at the Royal Institution, has begun to collect materials for a work, in a form nearly similar, relating to every department of Medical Knowledge. It will be comparatively more concise than the above Lectures, in proportion to what has been written respecting Physic; but much more complete, with regard to all that is known with certainty, and can be applied with utility.

A Translation of the Travels of M. Depons in South America: containing a Description of the Captain-Generalship of Caraccas, composing the Provinces of Venezuela, Maracaibo, Varinas, Spanish Guiana, Cumana, and the Isle of St Margaret, will shortly appear. A copious analysis of these Travels, and their principal contents, has appeared in the Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels.

The Rev. Mr Baynes, of Leeds, has a volume of Naval Sermons nearly ready for publication.

Dr Anderson has in the press, Views of the Past and Present State of the People of Spain and Italy.

A work, under the title of the Present State of the British Constitution, will shortly make its appearance.

Mr C. Wilkinson has nearly ready for publication, a General, Historical, and Topographical Description of Mount Caucasus, which will be comprised in two volumes duodecimo.

A new edition of Sir William Jones's Works, with a Life of the Author, by Lord Teignmouth, in 13 volumes octavo, is in preparation.

The Rev. Geo. Stephenson, M. A. Vicar of Kelloe, Durham, and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, will speedily publish, in one volume octavo, a Historical and Critical View of some of the leading doctrines of the Church of Rome; in a series of Discourses preached at Bishop-Wearmouth in 1806.

A new edition of Mr Parke's Chemical Catechism is in the press, and will be published in the beginning of August. It will be greatly improved by the addition of several new Notes, and an account of all the new Chemical Discoveries. The Vocabulary of Chemical Terms will be much improved, and the Appendix will be enriched by a considerable number of new and interesting Experiments.

Dr Lloyd, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, has undertaken to superintend the edition of eminent Writers on the Scriptures of the Prophets, which will be enriched with much valuable additional matter, from writers whose works are little known in this country. The books intended to be included in this edition, are Lowth on Isaiah; Gregory's Translation of Lowth on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, with valuable additions from Michaelis, &c.; Blayney on Jeremiah; Newcome on Ezekiel; Whitby on Daniel; and Newcome on the Minor Prophets. It is intended to publish this edition in monthly parts.

Dr William Hales, formerly Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin, proposes shortly to publish a learned Work, under the title of, "An Analysis of Ancient Chronology, Sacred and Profane.

Mr Wilkins, jun. the architect, has ready for publication, his splendid work on the Antiquities of Magna Græcia.

M. Redowski, who had been nominated botanist to the projected embassy from the Court of Russia to China, is engaged in a very extensive botanical tour, at the Emperor's expense, through the most remote north-eastern districts of Asia, including the islands between that continent and Japan to the southward, and the coast of North America to the eastward. He will be accompanied

ned by a mathematician, who is to make astronomical observations.

The History of Greece, by Goldsmith, has been recently translated into the Swedish language, by A. Gar. Silverstolpe.

A Life Boat, improved in Denmark by Captain Sælling, has been sent to Petersburgh, and it is intended to construct several on the same model, in the Russian ports.

A new map of the Ferroe Islands has appeared in Denmark, constructed by M. Loeververn, a distinguished naval officer. It comprehends a space from latitude 61° 25′ to latitude 62° 25′, and there is annexed to it a minute and interesting description of this little known part of the Danish dominions.

The Theatre Royal at Copenhagen, in the course of 1806, had 158 performances; among the pieces represented were nine translations, and only one original Danish comedy, by Professor Sander, entitled The Hospital.

A clergyman of Nykoebing, has given the description of a Danish Island, the name of which is scarcely known to the Danes themselves. This island is called Mors, and is situated in the north-east part of Jutland, and formed by the great Gulph of Limfiord, which penetrates into the interior of the peninsula. Its population amounts to 8,100, who speak a language peculiar to themselves, a Glossary of which has lately been published, containing 700 words not known elsewhere.

The Chevalier von Hogelmuller, of Vienna, who will set out, in the end of November, to travel in the East, for the purpose of elucidating the natural history of the horse, has offered his service to the Agricultural Society of Copenhagen, to receive queries respecting natural history in general, and other subjects.

M. Schraell, a respectable bookseller at Vienna, has just published in that city, a History of Wallachia, in modern Greek; translated from a manuscript mentioned by Engell in his History of Moldavia, printed at Halle in 1804.

M. Cassas has presented the Parisian public with a new kind of exhibition. It consists of plaster-models of the most celebrated ancient edifices, of different kinds of architecture. These models are in number 74, and are arranged under the divisions of Egyptian, Indian, Persian, Grecian, Etruscan, Cyclopean, Celtic and Roman architecture.

Mr Ruttner of Dresden has just published a print in honour of Klopstock, consisting of a large oriental landscape, in which is placed the monument of that poet. It is to be followed by three others, Schierll, Herder, and Kent.

Poetry.

Verses on the EARL *of* DALKEITH'S *Birth-day.*

(*By the Ettrick Shepherd.*)

When the EARL OF DALKEITH'S Birth-day was celebrated this year at SELKIRK, several songs, composed by the ETTRICK SHEPHERD for the occasion, and sung by the Bard himself, were received with much applause. The following was thrice encored:

Tune—"*Highland Harry back again.*"

YE "Forest flowers," sae fresh and gay,
Cheer up your hearts, and let's be fain,
For once this blest auspicious day
Brought us a Harry back again.
The wild birds hush'd on Ettrick braes,
And northward turns the nightly wain;
Let's close with glee this wale o' days,
To us so welcome back again.
May blessings wart that noble Scott,
Who loves to hear the shepherd's strain;
And lang in peace may't be his lot
To see this day come back again.
His heart so kind, his noble mind,
His loyal course without a stain,
And choices fair, each one declare,
He'll just be Harry back again.

The Bonny Lass of DELORAINE.

A SONG. *By the Same.*

STILL must my pipe lye idle by?
And worldly cares my mind annoy?
Again its softest notes I'll try;
So dear a theme can never cloy.
Last time my Mountain Harp I strung,
'Twas she inspir'd the strain,
That lovely flower, so sweet and young,
The Bonny Lass of Deloraine.
How blest the breezes balmy sighs,
Around her ruddy lips that blew!

The

The flower that in her bosom dies!
Or grass that bends beneath her toe!
Her cheeks endued with powers, at will
The rose's richest shade to drain,
Her eyes, what soft enchantments fill!
The Bonny Lass of Deloraine.

Though Athol boasts her birchen bowers,
And Lomond of her isles so green,
And Windermere her woodland shores,
Our Ettrick boasts a sweeter scene:
For there, the evening twilight swells,
With many a wild and melting strain,
And there, the pride of beauty dwells,
The Bonny Lass of Deloraine.

If heaven shall keep her ay as good,
As now she's handsome, fair, and free;
The world may into Ettrick crowd,
And nature's first perfection see.
Glencoe has drawn the wanderer's eye,
And Staffa in the western main;
These natural wonders ne'er can vie
With lovely Scott of Deloraine.

If on a shepherd she would smile,
And tend the ewes and lambs with me;
This world would then be worth my while,
Its charms I never yet could see.
Were I the lord of all the land,
From Yarrow to the firth of Tain,
I'd offer up my heart and hand,
To bonny Scott of Deloraine.

May health still cheer her beauteous face!
And round her brows may honour twine!
And heaven preserve that breast in peace,
Where meekness, love, and duty join!
And all her joys shall cheer my heart,
And all her griefs shall give me pain,
But never from my soul shall part
The Bonny Lass of Deloraine.

On seeing some Paintings, the Performances of a Lady of distinguished talents, in the House where she lately died in Glasgow.

AND is life's fleeting pageant o'er?
And does Paulina breathe no more?
Can that rich mind, so amply stor'd,
With all that Bard or Sage explor'd,
The ardours of th' aspiring soul,
That stretch'd its views from pole to pole;
The pow'rs of genius and of art,
The active life, the liberal heart;
Can these be quench'd in total gloom,
And shrouded in th' oblivious tomb?

Ah, no! the cold forgotten grave,
Where sleep the tyrant and the slave,
Where, when their little hour is o'er,
And friends and kindred weep no more,
The vulgar herd unnotic'd lie,
Nor wake the pang, nor prompt the sigh,
In vain would hide thy honour'd clay,
While o'er it living splendours play,
While rays of genius burst the gloom,
And shed their lustre o'er thy tomb.

Each wonted scene her form recalls,
She lives along yon glowing walls;
In every speaking form pourtray'd,
The Pencil of the Artist Maid,
With Nature holds a doubtful strife,
And warms the canvas into life.

Can language speak the nameless art
That chills the blood and wrings the heart,
Or trace his looks, whose dumb despair,
Beholds the unsuspecting Fair,
With all the charms, with all the truth,
And artless innocence of youth,
Her honour dear from falsehood's stains;
While venom circles thro' her veins.
O draw some friendly hand the veil!
And jealousy's dire deeds conceal *.

Where'er I turn my wondering eyes,
I see some new illusion rise.
Th' illumin'd eye, the kindling cheek,
The opening lips, in act to speak;
The look austere, or aspect gay,
With silent eloquence would say:
" The skilful hand, expert to trace
" The geniune form, the living grace,
" The powerful mind, whose high command
" Was guide to that ingenious hand,
" In death's dark slumbers lull'd in vain,
" Shall wake to higher life again."

O ye! who o'er th' untimely bier
Still pour the unavailing tear,
Fond parents! you whose chiefest pride
And joy, with your Paulina died;
Who vainly hop'd, this transient blaze
Would warm, and cheer, your latest lays;
While, round her consecrated urn,
The Sister Arts and Virtues mourn;
And Science sheds her rays divine:
No more in hopless anguish pine.
O count but o'er the blessings past,
Too dear to lose, too rich to last,
And think what honours deck her name,
How blest her life, how fair her fame,
How soon we sink, how short deplore,
Then bow submissive and adore.

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* This alludes to a picture, distinguished for the forcible expression of the passions in the countenance of a lover, who, in a fit of frantic indignation at her supposed treachery, had administred poison to the innocent object of his affections. He is represented overwhelmed with the agony of remorse, and horror, at the moment when the unsuspecting victim of his jealousy convinces him, too late, of her innocence.—The subject of this very original and impressive Painting is taken from the German Tragedy of " The Minister."

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, June 29.

Debtor and Creditor.

THE *Earl of Moira* presented a bill for amending the laws relative to debtor and creditor, and for the more effectual punishment of fraudulent debtors. His Lordship now only wished the bill might be printed, his object being, that this important subject should be thoroughly considered, and brought forward again early next session.

American Trade.

Lord Hawkesbury presented the order in Council, continuing the provisions of the American intercourse act, which expired during the recess, and gave notice that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to propose to Parliament a bill for continuing the above act, for a time to be then specified, and to propose in such bill a clause of indemnity for the advice given to his Majesty to continue the provisions of the former act, after it had legally expired.

Lord Holland referred to the bill of rights, to prove the illegality of levying money by the authority of the Crown without the consent of Parliament, and which he contended was done in the present instance, by continuing to levy duties without any competent authority.

Lord Hawkesbury admitted that it was an infraction of the law, and therefore his Majesty's Ministers came to Parliament for indemnity.

Scots Judicature Bills.

Lord Grenville moved for leave to present two bills for the amendment of the judicature of that part of the united kingdom called Scotland. His Lordship stated, that there was nothing new in his motion, for that these bills were presented pursuant to resolutions passed in a former session, and which resolutions were framed, proposed, and passed, with the avowed determination not to take the people of Scotland by surprise; but, on the contrary, to afford the most ample opportunity to that part of the united kingdom to deliberate upon, and maturely to consider the necessity and importance of passing the bills here proposed, without any unnecessary or further delay. If any delay had occurred in the passing of these bills, it was not the fault of the mover of the resolutions, in which it was expressly provided, that these bills should be passed in the present session, as their great and expedient advantages were called for, upon the admitted defects and insufficiency of the present mode of administering justice in Scotland. The titles of these bills are—a bill for the amelioration of the administration of justice in Scotland, in certain civil causes, by the trial by jury; and a bill for the better regulating the Court of Session in Scotland.

The Lord Chancellor descended from the woolsack, and stated, that he was a friend to the principles of these bills; but that great difficulties having occurred in some of the clauses therein, he had proposed another bill, which he hoped would stand clear of several objections to the Noble Lord's bills, or resolutions, and which bill, the Chancellor stated, he would bring forward in the next session of Parliament, it being manifestly too late to introduce such a subject in this.

Lord Grenville replied, that as the subject of these bills was fully and universally understood, and imperiously called for, to put an end to an admitted and crying defect in the administration of justice in Scotland, there was abundant time for passing these bills, which had been so long considered and adjusted, unless it were the object of his Majesty's Ministers to have, for their own convenience, dissolved the late Parliament, and to make this so short, as that no efficient or important business could be done in it; which intention of the Ministry would be fully evinced by the result of this question, in rejecting, or even postponing those bills.

Lord Hawkesbury said, he felt himself warranted in insisting on a notice previous to the bringing these bills forward, altho' he felt no difficulty in asserting, that the great body of the Scots nation were not for the change proposed.

The Duke of Athol stated, that he had taken care to make enquiries upon the subject, and found that it was not the general sense of the people of Scotland to have these bills passed at present.

The Earl of Rosslyn said, that it was the general and prevailing sense of the country, that such bills were necessary; and he wondered to hear such a change of sentiments in those Noble Lords, who, in the last session, were such strenuous approvers of the measure.

The Earl of Lauderdale, with much force, contended that these bills should not be postponed on account of the act of the Ministry, in dissolving the late Parliament; as such a dissolution, unnecessary in his opinion, caused much delay to many measures of urgent and important necessity. He stated, that the sense of that great and enlightened body, the Scots Bar, had been taken upon this subject, as also that of the commercial and mercantile interests of that country, which were in unison with the Noble Mover, for the expediency and necessity of the speedy passing of these bills.

The Duke of Athol again rose, and stated, that, notwithstanding all the Noble Earl (Lauderdale) had said, he knew that the present measure was not the universal or general sense of the Scots nation.

The Earl of Lauderdale, in reply, stated, that the universal and expressed sense of the people, in their public and individual capacity, had more weight and credibility than any Noble Lord, rising up in that House, could, by his assertion, expect to obtain.

The Lord Chancellor moved that these bills should be now read for the first time, which was accordingly done; and upon the motion of Lord Grenville, the bills were ordered to be printed.

Friday, July 3.

Lord Hawkesbury moved to take his Majesty's Message into consideration, relative to the intended grant of an annuity of 1000l. to Major-General Sir John Stuart, K. B. which being read, his Lordship expressed his confidence that the Address he should propose would have the unanimous concurrence of their Lordships; as the brilliant and important victory which afforded the ground for it was well known to all their Lordships, who shortly after passed an unanimous vote of thanks to the gallant officer who atchieved it. The amount stated in the Royal Message was such as was deemed necessary to enable that distinguished person to support his rank in the military, and in life; he concluded by observing, that money so appropriated, in rewarding great and signal merit, was most economically and wisely bestowed.

Agreed to unanimously.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, June 29.

Lord A. Hamilton presented a petition from the heritors, &c. of the county of Lanark, praying for leave to bring in a bill to make new roads in that county.—Referred to a Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed the following resolutions:—First, That petitions presented to review the bills of the late Parliament, shall be referred to a Committee, who, when they find it is similar with the former, they shall proceed to take as evidence the minutes of the evidence, and all documents taken on the former occasion; this will prevent much of the expence and inconvenience attending such matters to the parties.

Lord Henry Petty objected to this resolution, on the grounds that, according to the standing orders, if these bills were carried through without the usual fees to the Speaker and other officers of the House, the public would be at the expence of making good the deficiency.

Lord Howick strongly objected to the measure, on the grounds of precedent; although, at the same time, he was satisfied every hour's experience taught us the great inconvenience which arose from the late dissolution.—The present motion, he considered, was a violation of the standing order of the House. However convenient this measure may be, when the bills are amicable, yet, in cases of bills which are the object of contest, this measure can have very little effect.

The House divided on the original motion, when the numbers were—For the motion 164—Against it 76—Majority 88.

Mr Cochrane Johnstone moved, "That there be laid before the House a statement of the number of troops sent to the West Indies, from January 1797 to January 1807, distinguishing the number of officers and men, and of deaths in the several regiments." The object of his motion he stated to be, to inquire into the causes of the dire mortality amongst the troops, and what remedies were best to apply.—Ordered.

ANNUITY TO SIR JOHN STUART.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, *Lord Castlereagh*, after paying some handsome compliments to Sir John Stuart, moved, that an annuity of 1000l. be granted to that General, as a reward for his bravery in Calabria on the memorable 6th of July 1806, from which day it was proposed that the annuity should commence.—Agreed to.

Tuesday, June 30.

Lord Henry Petty obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the payment of taxes in Scotland, and remitting the revenue of that country to the Bank of England.

Mr Campbell presented a petition from the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow, praying for leave to bring in a bill for lighting, paving, and watching that city. Referred to a Committee.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AND BRITISH SHIPPING.

Mr Eden moved for certain papers relative to the state of British Shipping during the late Administration. He prefaced his motion, by defending the late Administration from the charge of neglecting that important branch of our national power, and from every blame with regard to the treaty with America. He moved that there be laid before the House an account of the British and Foreign Shipping for three years ending in January 1807, distinguishing the number of tonnage, and men, of those cleared out and come in each year.

Mr Rose spoke at considerable length. He said he would not oppose the motion, but contended that the account of the shipping of last year could not be applied, if satisfactory, to the defence of the late Ministers, as the increase must be attributed to a preceding cause, and not to any act of theirs. Their treaty with America, called the American Intercourse Bill, enabled that country to supercede us almost altogether. The Americans had almost driven our shipping interest out of the West Indies. The American trade in that quarter, at present, amounted to about one hundred sail, and this country had hardly as much. In this way, our sugars had hardly any market, and were lying in the hands of the proprietors in a state of decay. Inquiries had even been made from Jamaica, when a convoy would be ready to carry our shipping to America, where our merchants were completely beat out of the market, in consequence of the cheap freights, cheap insurances, &c. against which they had to contend.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move for the renewal of the Finance Committee. He could not help here calling to the recollection of the House the manner in which the Committee had been originally appointed, so different from any Committee that had ever been appointed by Parliament, and composed almost exclusively of one description of persons. There were only two persons upon it, who could be supposed from their Parliamentary conduct friendly to the present Administration: three others were not biassed towards either party, and all the rest were such as would be disposed to view subjects in the same light with the Noble Lord (Howick.) A Committee so appointed could not be impartial, or answer the expectations of the House or the public. As he did not mean to enlarge the number beyond twenty five, the greatest number that could conveniently assemble for business, he meant to exclude some of the former Members, in order to introduce others, for the more impartial constitution of the Committee.—(*Hear, Hear!*) He should read over a list of the Committee he meant to propose, in order that the House might see whether he had not retained the most efficient Members of the late Committee. The late Ministry had expressed themselves, on the first appointment of the Committee, very much averse to the grant of *places in reversion*; there was, however, one instance to which his attention had been called, of their having, a short time before they went out of office, appointed two *offices in reversion* of a most extraordinary nature: he alluded to the appointment of a Collector and Surveyor of Customs in the port of *Buenos Ayres, a place not then in the possession of his Majesty*. These were reversionary grants to take place upon an uncertain contingency, and made by those gentlemen who appeared to be *so nice* on this subject. (*Hear, Hear, Hear!*)—He had on a former occasion stated, without giving any opinion upon the propriety of appointing such officers, the nomination of *three hundred Surveyors of Taxes*. Another appointment made by the late Administration, was that of Gazette Writer for Scotland, created by patent with a salary of 300*l.* per annum. That office was created by the late Administration, and given to one of their friends, (Mr Dugald Stuart,) with a salary of 300*l.* a-year. Ever since the year 1793, this business had been done by three Newspaper Printers in Edinburgh, who had been appointed to the office by Mr Pitt, on the express condition that no expence whatever should accrue to the country, and they had been perfectly satisfied therewith, and actually owned that they made an advantage of about 200*l.* a-year by the Gazette. Yet these men, thus gratuitously performing this duty, were turned out by the late Administration, for the sole purpose of appointing an individual, one of their own adherents, with so considerable a yearly salary. There were, he said, a number of other jobs, but he could assure the House he did not mean to go through them all—(*A loud laugh.*) He would not mention the professors of medical surgery, and medical jurisprudence, for he should be really getting out of his depth, having never before heard of such offices, and therefore he did not pretend to understand what they meant—(*A loud laugh.*) There was one more grant, however, that he could not omit to notice, which was that of a pension of 400*l.* a year during pleasure to a Civil and Criminal Judge in Scotland (Lord Cullen)—(*Cries of hear, hear!*) This was not carried into execution, only because those who were to do it hesitated, (the Barons of Exchequer in

&c.&c.

Scotland,) from a doubt whether they could legally become parties to such a transaction. There had also been two new Sheriffs appointed in Scotland, with salaries of between 250l. and 300l. a-year, by a division of counties, where the duties were before executed as in one Shrievalty, without any complaint of the business not having been properly executed. These were a few of the proceedings of the late Administration, who, from the bottom of their hearts, detested all jobbing, and were so anxious for saving the money of the public! He should not go through the other exceptionable appointments made by these Gentlemen. He should now read the names of those whom he proposed to be the Committee:

Mr Bankes—was on the former	Mr H. Thornton—was
Mr Biddulph—was	Mr W. Cavendish—not
Mr Leicester—not	
Mr Alder. Shaw—not	Mr Alder. Combe—was
Lord H. Petty—was	
Mr H Browne—was	Mr N. Calvert—not
Mr Grattan—was	Mr F. Baring—not
Mr Joddrel—not	Mr Brogden—was
Mr H. Addington—not	Mr H. Sumner—not
	Mr P. Carew—not
Mr Leslie Foster—not	Mr Rutherford—not
	Mr Ryder—not
Lord A. Hamilton—was	Mr Ellison—not

He had wished to name some Gentlemen particularly for *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and those were,

For Scotland.

Lord A. Hamilton Mr Rutherford.

For Ireland.

Mr Grattan Mr Leslie Foster

He then moved, That a Committee be appointed to consider what regulations and checks may be established to controul the public expenditure in Great Britain and Ireland; and whether any further improvement may be made therein, by retrenchments and other means, &c.

On the question being put,

Lord Henry Petty said, the Right Hon. Gentleman had introduced his motion by a gross and partial statement of facts. One of the charges made by the Hon. Gentleman was, the appointment of a Collector for the port of Buenos Ayres. Was it not a gross want of candour in the Right Hon. Gentleman not to have stated, that no expence was to be incurred, till the duties of the office were to be performed on the recapture of Buenos Ayres? Considerable inconvenience had been felt from the want of an establishment for the collection of the duties in the first instance, and the appointment had been made to guard against a similar inconvenience in the recapture of the Settlement. The appointment of the Surveyors of Taxes, was a measure which had originated with the Commissioners of Taxes, who declared they were necessary. As to the nomination of the officers, some might have been so nominated, but it had since been uniformly answered, that no appointment could take place without the sanction of Parliament. Another charge was, the creation of an office, to which some may object, but which had been given to an individual, who had devoted a long life of disinterested service to the public, and who had in the University but an income of 137l. per annum. It had been thought a better mode to provide for this distinguished and meritorious gentleman, Mr Dugald Stuart, by giving him that place, which had before been enjoyed by three Newspaper Writers, than by a pension. He would say of that Gentleman, that he was a person most eminent for literary endowments, and for liberality of sentiment. Were Editors of Newspapers the only literary men the Gentlemen opposite would protect? Was theirs the only science they encouraged? As to the pension to a civil and criminal Judge, he had heard nothing of any such grant. As to the Gentlemen whom the Rt. Hon. Gentleman left out from the number of the former Committee, he should only say, that he saw no good ground for such exclusion. If the former Members in the present Parliament were appointed, he should not object to the nomination of any other Members whom the Right Hon. Gentleman might think proper to propose.

Mr Boyle (Solicitor-General for Scotland) contended, that it was the duty of the Committee to investigate the jobs of one Administration as well as those of another. The appointment of a Collector for Buenos Ayres, among others, called loudly for investigation. It was true, the appointment would not take place, unless the Settlement should be reduced to his Majesty's arms; but the nomination constituted a new species of reversion (to which the Gentlemen opposite were now so averse) contingent on an event which may or may not happen. The appointment of Gazette Writer for Scotland, an office quite new, and the purest of all possible sinecures, was also a proper object of inquiry. He allowed the high merit of the individual who was appointed to this office (Mr Dugald Stuart,) but that merit ought to be rewarded by a less exceptionable provision. The Printers of the Edinburgh Newspapers alluded to, had been authorized to publish what was called a Gazette, when a change was introduced in the Bankrupt Laws of Scotland, in 1793, on the ex-

express condition stipulated by an illustrious individual now no more (Mr Pitt,) that it should cost the country nothing. Now it was taken out of the hands of those Newspaper Printers, to whom it had afforded a profit of 200l a-year, and with a salary of 300l. annexed, it was transferred to Mr Dugald Stuart, his heirs and assignees. This was surely a grant which in every shape called for investigation. It was a sinecure and a reversionary grant united.—It appeared to him, that the appointment of the new Sheriffs in Scotland was unnecessary; and that the place created for Mr Dugald Stuart was a burden which ought not to have been imposed upon the country.

Mr Secretary Canning thought it was in vain to attempt to deny that there did exist parties and divisions in that House. If in the present state of human nature, such parties and divisions must exist, and are allowed to exist, he thought that it was not right to appoint a Committee of men, whose hostilities and prejudices all ran in the same course. The fairest mode appeared to him to be, to blend the different parties together, so that by the conflict of opposing opinions, the truth might be best ascertained. This was, in his opinion, the best practical course which could be pursued. The Hon. Gentleman might indeed call for the revival of the same Committee which was formed last year. If it could be proved that there did exist in the country any particular set of men, who were eminently distinguished for being totally free from that corruption of which they complained; if they had proved themselves, for the many years that they were out of office, or for the short time they were in it, to be quite free from the general imputation, then he should have no objection that a Committee should be formed of those Angels of Purity. (*A laugh.*) He was afraid, however, that in looking for those Angels of Purity, he must not look to the Opposition Benches.—(*A laugh.*) If he were to look for those who had made the very best use of the time that they were in power (and that, fortunately for the country, was but a short time,) to provide for themselves, their adherents, or dependants, then, indeed, he should turn his eyes to the Opposition Benches.—(*A laugh.*) A Noble Lord (Lord H. Petty,) had, upon a former occasion, told a story of an old Roman Philosopher, who wished to live in a house of glass, that all his actions might be seen. The Noble Lord had expressed a wish to live in such a house himself. He could not avoid, however, repeating to him the vulgar proverb, "Those who have many glass windows, ought not to begin by throwing stones."—(*A laugh.*) The Noble Lord, however, now appeared uneasy in this chamber, which he had fitted up for himself; because they had proposed to add another bow-window, in order to command another prospect. This proposal, however, by no means seemed to accord with his Lordship's ideas. As to the first topic, the appointment of a Collector, Comptroller, Searchers, and Tide-waiters at Buenos Ayres, although it was certainly true, that no actual burden was imposed upon the country until the place should come into our possession, yet there was another consideration as important, namely, that an influence was created by those appointments over the persons so appointed. This undue influence was as much to be guarded against as the burden imposed. There was here to be observed, a great change in the tone of the Right Hon. Gentlemen on the subject of Buenos Ayres. When the conquest of that settlement was effected, these Gentlemen thought it not worthy of being mentioned in the King's speech. Now it had acquired a vast importance in their eyes; and why? not from its importance to the commerce or navigation, or to the general resources of the country, but because it was a place that afforded room for the appointment of Collectors, Comptrollers, Searchers, and Waiters. He acknowledged the high literary merit of Mr Dugald Stuart, who had besides the merit, and he thought it no little one, of having educated the Noble Lord (Petty.) He acknowledged and lamented the general insufficiency of the rewards bestowed on literary merit in this country; but he highly condemned the mode here adopted, by constituting a new sinecure, and bestowing it on Mr Stuart and his assignees for 21 years. He (Mr Canning) had been often alluded to as a writer in the Anti-Jacobin Review; he was neither ashamed of the charge, nor of the principles which were attributed to him. As to the appointment of a Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, he thought it the most ridiculous exercise of power that ever was made. He should wish to see a Professor of Medical Jurisprudence! He was sure the term was not to be found in a dictionary, nor even in that voluminous work the Scots Encyclopædia! When the Noble Lord, however, spoke so strongly of the attention that former Administrations had paid to newspapers, he begged the Noble Lord would consider whether nothing of that sort had happened under his Administration?—(*Hear! Hear!*) Was there not a certain newspaper in this town (alluding to the Morning Chronicle,) most famous for its attachment to constitutional principles, most eminent for its fairness in giving the proceedings of one side? and was not the proprietor of that newspaper appointed, under the late Administration, Secretary to the Barrack Board? There was another act

act which he looked upon as a flagrant breach of the Constitution, the grant of a pension of 400l. a year during pleasure to a Scots Judge, Lord Cullen. (Lord H. Petty said, across the table, he knew nothing about this matter.)—The Hon. Gentlemen, when in power, were so united, that no difference of opinion prevailed among them: when out, and charged with a job, they fled, and left it to light on what head it would.

The first motion was then put, and carried without a division. The second—"That the Committee do consist of 25 Members"—was next agreed to, in the same manner.

Mr Biddulph suggested the propriety of introducing Sir Francis Burdett in the Committee, who had been chosen for the City of Westminster.

Lord Hawick said, he particularly wished that Sir Francis Burdett should be appointed as one of the Committee. To the political principles uniformly avowed by that Honourable Member, none of his Majesty's Ministers could be more averse than he was; and therefore, it could not be supposed that it was from any regard to his political sentiments, that he was desirous of his appointment; for ever since 1792, he had been at the head of a Party in this country, which he need not name; but which had manifested an implacable antipathy to all parties in that House, and more especially to that with which he usually acted; he had no personal animosity to the Hon. Baronet; but, as he had uniformly charged both sides of the House with the grossest abuses and peculations, and that House as so corrupt as to preclude all hopes of reform under the existing order of things, it was desirable that he should be of that Committee, in order that he might have an opportunity of knowing really whether the abuses against which he inveighed existed or not, and of proposing his own plan of reform. He therefore thought it adviseable for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to keep a place for him in his list.

The name of Sir Francis Burdett, after another debate of an hour, from which strangers were excluded, was negatived without a division. The other names of the list were agreed to.

Wednesday, July 1.

PENSIONS AND SINECURES.

Lord Cochrane gave notice of his intention to move, on Monday next, that every Member of the House should be called upon before a certain day to communicate to the Speaker a true and faithful account of the Posts, Places, Pensions, Sinecures or Reversions enjoyed by himself, his wife, children, or family; and that such account should be signed by each Member's name.

Mr Cochrane Johnstone gave notice of a motion for the same day for the production of an account of the Military Commissions sold from the year 1795 up to the latest date at which the same could be made out, distinguishing those Commissions which had been disposed of in consequence of deaths; stating the persons by whom the money for such sales had been received, and the purposes to which it had been applied.

VACCINE INOCULATION.

Mr Huskisson adverted to the order made in the last Parliament, for referring the investigation of this very interesting question to the College of Physicians, for the purpose of procuring information. In consequence of the diligence and close inquiry of the eminent body to which it was referred, the most impartial information had been obtained: and he was peculiarly happy to state, that the value of this great discovery, and its efficiency in forming a complete preventive of the Small Pox, was fully established by the authority of this eminent body, which, from its character and the individuals of which it was composed, must be universally considered as incapable of being influenced in their inquiries by any prejudices whatever. When the result of this inquiry should be laid before the House, it would then be for the House to consider what reward was due for such useful exertions, and also what further reward was due to the great and scientific individual, Dr Jenner, to whom mankind was indebted for this important discovery. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with moving an Address to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to order a copy of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians, respecting the state of the Vaccine inoculation in the United Kingdom, to be laid before the House.

Lord H. Petty was happy to congratulate that House, the public, and humanity, upon the beneficial effects of Vaccination, now so fully confirmed by the high authority of the distinguished body to whom the motion referred; and expressed his concurrence in the sentiment the House had heard from the Hon. Mover, as to the propriety of making an adequate compensation, not only to those, the result of whose inquiry must give satisfaction to the Country, but to that great man, whose discovery had communicated happiness to Nations, and who, in order to have propagated the benefit of his discovery, must have incurred considerable expence and labour.

The motion was agreed to.

Thurs-

Thursday, July 2.

THE SHERIFFS OF KINROSS, &c. AND LORD CULLEN'S PENSION.

Mr Adam rose to make his promised motion on the above subjects. He entered into a description of the office of Sheriff Depute in Scotland: it was a selection of local jurisdiction of the highest importance, and one in which it was extremely necessary that the duty should be performed with as much dispatch as possible. The Shrievalties of Sutherland and Caithness were formerly united; but, in consequence of the inaccessibility of the former county, it had been deemed necessary to separate them, and to appoint a Sheriff for each. This occasioned an expence of only 350l. a year. Sutherland was a county containing 26,000 inhabitants, and he appealed to all who knew Scotland, whether the appointment of a separate Sheriff Depute did not stand recommended on public grounds of advantage? He then explained the situation of the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan, neither of which had a Sheriff Depute. The Sheriff Depute of Stirling had jurisdiction in Clackmannan, and the Sheriff Depute of Fife in Kinross. In the latter county, as long as he remembered, the Sheriff Depute never did himself discharge the duty of his office, but appointed a substitute for that purpose, who, though a very respectable man, possessed no legal information. It became necessary to remedy these evils, and on public principles of utility a Sheriff Depute was appointed for those two counties of Clackmannan and Kinross. To effect this, it became necessary to obtain the formal resignations of the Sheriffs of Fife and Stirling, who were afterwards re-appointed with their salaries. He next proceeded to the subject of the warrant for granting a pension to Lord Cullen. He passed the highest eulogium on his learned Friend; and declared, that a more enlightened scholar, a more profound lawyer, a more excellent companion, and a more agreeable gentleman, never existed. He would shortly state the circumstances under which the warrant was granted, and he was sure he would satisfy the House what was proposed to be done was not more than ought to be done. In October 1805, he received an intimation from Lord Cullen, that having spent a day with the Duke of Portland at Bulstrode, his Grace expressed a wish to communicate with him (Mr Adam) on the subject of a pension for Lord Cullen for life, with a reversion to his wife. The change of Administration, which soon after took place, prevented the completion of this business. In 1806, it was natural for Lord Cullen, who had been connected with the late Administration, to bring his case again under consideration. He did not contend that in any case it is fit to grant a pension to a Judge for life; but he contended that the Crown should have the power of doing so; and he contended, that in cases in which a Judge was involuntarily involved in embarrassments, it was incumbent on the Crown to endeavour to relieve him. Lord Cullen was the eldest son of Dr Cullen, one of the greatest men that Scotland ever produced, and who had raised the reputation of the Medical School of Edinburgh to the height at which it then stood. Dr Cullen, however, was too much engaged in literary pursuits for the good of the public, to be attentive to his own affairs; he died poor, and left a large family; the younger branches of that family were in a great measure provided for by the public; but Lord Cullen, the eldest son, could not guard himself from the effect of the embarrassments which descended to him from his father, and was in consequence obliged to give up two thirds of the revenue of his situation, to relieve himself in some degree from those embarrassments.—These circumstances were taken into consideration by the late Minister, and there was every reason to suppose that in August last the affair was completed. However, owing to official delays, the warrant for granting a pension of 400l. a year to Lord Cullen for life, with a provision of 200l. a year to Mrs Cullen, was one of the last acts of the late Administration. He had no idea that the warrant was for any thing else but a provision for life; he was sure Lord Grenville meant it to be for life. If when the grant was produced, it should appear on the face of it that it was during pleasure, he would contend that it was an error; the very circumstance of the reversion must shew it was an error. The Barons of Exchequer in Scotland were at this time employed in considering the subject, and he deeply regretted that it had been mentioned in the House of Commons until their Report had been made. As it was, however, he thought it his duty to move, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before the House a copy of the order appointing Sheriffs Depute to the Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, &c. and also a copy of the warrant for granting a Pension to Lord Cullen.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland was desirous that the letters and applications to the Sheriffs Depute of these Counties should be laid before the House. Without meaning to throw any imputation on the respectable individuals who occupied the new offices, he deemed their appointment an un-

unnecessary expence. His Lordship entered into a history of the Sheriffs-Depute of Scotland; they were divided into five classes; each class receiving a salary proportionate to its labour; by the new arrangement, the Sheriff of Sutherland, who was placed in the last class but one, because no peculiar difficulty attended his situation, was to receive a higher salary than some of those in the first class. The Sheriffs of Stirling and of Fife had, it seems, resigned, to give an opportunity for the new arrangement. He would like to know if they were not solicited to do so? With respect to Lord Cullen, the late Ministers, on closing their glorious career, gave him, contrary to law, a pension of 400l. a-year.

Mr Robert Dundas never heard of the least necessity for the appointment of the new Sheriffs. The Sheriff of Edinburgh did more business in a week than those new Sheriffs in a year. As to Lord Cullen's pension, the character of that Learned Judge certainly stood very high; but when he was thus selected from a body of men, and shewn peculiar indulgences, he thought it indispensable that more specific grounds should be stated for such a measure than what had hitherto been advanced. As to the new Military Professorship, the person appointed to that situation was never in the military line, nor did he ever see a gunshot wound in his life.

Mr Malcolm Laing defended the appointment of the Sheriffs. The question was not, whether the Sheriffs of Stirling and Fife declared that there was nothing to do in Clackmannan and Kinross, but whether the people of Clackmannan and Kinross were satisfied with the Sheriffs not coming there to do any thing for them. He had never understood that Lord Cullen was a very particular friend to the last Administration, and he could not therefore see the justice of imputing the grant which he had received to party motives. Adverting to the arguments urged by a Learned Lord against the appointment of the two new Professorships at Edinburgh, he observed, that similar arguments might have been applied with equal force against the appointment of Dr Blair, as Regius Professor of the Belles Lettres; or of Dr Walker, as Regius Professor of Natural History. Those appointments might as well be called jobs as the present; but he confessed he was not surprised that men who had belonged to an Administration the most unfriendly to Literature that ever existed, and by whom genius of every description had been left to pine in want—he was not surprised that such men should condemn conduct so opposite to their own.

Mr William Dundas defended the appointment of the Sheriffs. In Sutherland, in consequence of the distance of the residence of the Sheriff, justice was not only delayed, but not done. The County was 80 miles from sea to sea, 50 miles in the other direction; had a population of 26,000 inhabitants, and ought to have a particular Sheriff. Lord Reay, who had a large property in it, had devoted his life for the last five years to procure that alteration, and he lamented that whilst he had the opportunity, from his connection with Ministers, he had not endeavoured to accomplish so desirable an object.

The Solicitor-General for Scotland contended that the duties of the Shrievalty were now as before done by deputy, and the learned Gentleman who had been appointed Sheriff of Sutherland resided in Edinburgh, and could not have given his presence in the County for the time required by Act of Parliament. As the matter had been brought before the House, he thought it should be fully and fairly sifted, and therefore he moved as an amendment, that there be laid before the House also copies of all official correspondence upon the subject, and of all representations made to the different Counties respecting the Shrievalties.

Mr Canning did not approve of the grant of such a pension, at a time when Ministers were holding out to Scotland a plan for purifying its judicature. When a difference of opinion prevailed amongst the Scots Judges upon that subject, eleven out of fifteen being against it, and only four for the plan, it was a suspicious circumstance, that one of the four was singled out to receive the Pension. As to the Sheriff for the County of Sutherland, it appeared that the new Sheriff resided in Edinburgh, nor did it appear that the administration of justice was improved in that particular by the new appointment.

After a few words from Mr Adam, his motion, with Mr Boyle's amendment, were agreed to.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

Rupture with America.

AN event has lately occurred, which is likely to produce a serious disagreement betwixt Great Britain and the United States. The following account of this unlucky affair is stated to be correct.

It appears that some of the men belonging to the Melampus British frigate, which was lying off Norfolk, had deserted, and openly paraded the streets in defiance of their officers. Application was made to the American Government to have them given up, but no satisfactory answer could be obtained. Capt. Douglas of the Bellona, the senior British officer on the station, having received information that some of these men had gone on board the Chesapeak American frigate, which was about to put to sea for the Mediterranean, ordered the Leopard, of 50 guns, to cruize off the Capes of Virginia, for the purpose of examining her for the deserters. On the 23d of June, Capt. Humphreys, of the Leopard, fell in with the Chesapeak, about four leagues from the land, out of the limits of the States, and sent a boat with a Lieutenant, to acquaint Captain Barron, the American commander, that information had been received that some British deserters were on board the Chesapeak, and demanded permission to search for them. Commodore Barron said, that his orders were most positive from his Government not to suffer any foreigner to muster his ship's company; but that he would write an answer to Captain Humphreys, which he did, asserting that he had no deserters on board. As Capt. Humphreys knew that he had, he edged down to the Chesapeak, hailed her, and said three times that he must obey Admiral Berkeley's order. The American pretended not to hear what Capt. Humphreys said. The Leopard fired one shot across her bows, and a second shot after a minute had elapsed; and then, no satisfactory answer being given, the Leopard's fire was opened upon her, beginning with her foremost gun.—A broadside was next poured into her, but it was directed chiefly at her rigging.—The Chesapeak returned a few scattered guns. Commodore Barron then hailed, and orders were given to cease firing; but as he said he was only going to send a boat on board, it was supposed to be only an artifice to gain time, and orders were given to renew the fire. After another broadside she struck. Commodore Barron wished to consider his ship as a prize; but Captain Humphreys replied, he had nothing farther to do with her; that he lamented the necessity that had occurred of reverting to violent measures; and that if he could render the Chesapeak any service, he would most cheerfully do it. Upon the Chesapeak being searched, three men were taken out who belonged to the Melampus, and one to the Halifax; two more had been killed by the Leopard's fire; one had been gunner of one of his Majesty's ships, and had acted in the same capacity on board the Chesapeak. Many others were left on board the American by Captain Humphreys, because they could not be identified.

The Chesapeak returned to Hampton roads, having received considerable damage from the fire of the Leopard. The loss of the American is variously reported, from 3 to 8 men killed—from 13 to 20 wounded.—Captain Barron was slightly wounded with a splinter.

The Americans admit the desertion of the men from the British ship—they admit that a remonstrance was made, in the latter end of May, or beginning of June, to the Secretary of the navy of the United States; but they state, that in consequence, the men were taken into custody and carried to Washington, where they underwent a regular examination in the presence of Mr Erskine, the English Ambassador; and that, on the examination, they proved themselves to be citizens of the United States, born at or near Baltimore; and that they had

had been pressed into the British service in Hampton roads. How far this statement be true, remains to be ascertained; the British Government having as yet received no certain accounts of the transaction.

The officers of the Chesapeak presented a memorial against Commodore Barron, stating their desire to have fought the Leopard, and entreating that the Commodore might be put under arrest; which has been done, and a committee of enquiry is sitting upon him. Captain Decatur is appointed to command the Chesapeak. The American Government, it is said, were well aware that the ship would be searched, and had amply supplied her with every necessary to maintain an action; she had 23 long 18-pounders, and 12 32 pound carronades mounted and loaded; her crew consisted of 400 men.

When the event was known in Norfolk, it occasioned a considerable ferment. The inhabitants entered into some violent resolutions, and prohibited all communication with our ships. The mob burnt upwards of 700 water casks belonging to the Melampus.

The American populace, it should seem from their own papers, will be satisfied with nothing short of plunging into a war with this country. They seem unwilling to leave any chance of amicable adjustment between the Governments. All the most violent and scurrilous epithets that are to be found in the English language, are heaped upon this country. Public meetings have been held in almost all the towns, and each seems to be desirous of distinguishing itself by the superior intemperance and fury of its resolutions. No pilot was suffered to go on board the British ships of war; all communication was stopped, and no supplies whatever of water or provisions granted. In consequence of the latter order, it is said, the English had threatened to lay their ships alongside of Hampton, and enforce the necessary supplies.

It appears that Charlestown was in a state of the greatest alarm and consternation; that meetings had been held, and resolutions of the most violent kind resorted to. The Commanders of the English squadron had been hung up in effigy, and afterwards burnt. The order for wearing mourning, by the exhibition of a crape round the arm for ten days, had been very rigorously attended to; and a Scotsman, in ridicule of the ceremony, tied a crape round the neck of his dog. This piece of mockery so enraged the mob, that they put the poor animal to death, and then proceeded to the punishment of its master, whom they first proposed to tar and feather; instead of which, however, they took him to a pump, and drenched him till he was nearly dead.

The following proclamation on the subject has been published by the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

By Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America.

During the war which, for some time, has unhappily prevailed among the Powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in their principles of peace, have endeavoured, by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain, with all the belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality, and commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate those Powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of a departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbours and waters, the means of refitting and of refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespasses on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth, these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the Commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts, and frequenting our harbours. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their Government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights, and of the respect due to a friendly nation;

tion; but those orders and assurances have been without effect; and no instance of punishment for past wrongs has taken place. At length, a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen or suffered, brings the public sensibility to a serious crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbour on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters, and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men in killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without any provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war belonging to the United States, a part of her crew; and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained, that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to anchor with his squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality, under such circumstances, ceases to be a duty; and a continuance of it, with such uncontrouled abuses, would tend only, by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. This extreme resort is equally opposite to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British Government, in the midst of which this outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that Government, and strengthen the motives to an honourable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual controul of its Naval Commanders, which alone can justify the Government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances, and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace, and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbours or waters, either in such numbers or of such descriptions as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper, in pursuance of the authorities specially given by law, to issue this my Proclamation, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commission under the Government of Great Britain, now within the waters or harbours of the United States, immediately, and without any delay, to depart from the same, and interdicting the entrance of all the said harbours and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British Government.

And if said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they, or any others, so interdicted, shall hereafter enter the harbours or waters aforesaid, I do, in that case, forbid all intercourse with them, or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished to them or any of them.

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers, or crew with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them, in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches, as herein after provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying of this Proclamation, and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided nevertheless, That if any such vessel shall be forced into the harbours or waters of the United States, by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from their Government, or shall

shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the Commanding Officer immediately reporting his vessel to the Collector of the District, stating the object or causes of entering the said harbours or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure, as shall be permitted under the same authority.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same.

Given at the City of Washington, the 2d day of July 1807, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty first.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, *President.*

The President has also convened Congress for the 25th of October, as he has not the power to declare war, or even lay on an embargo, without its authority. Meanwhile, the British Minister, Mr Erskine, accompanied by Captain Douglas, of the Bellona, had arrived at Washington, and the Revenge schooner had been ordered by the President to be in readiness to sail with dispatches for England. The answer will be received before the meeting of Congress, and will decide the question of Peace or War. Preparations are, however, making with the greatest vigour, for the latter extremity. The sea ports are to be fortified, fifty gun boats are be equipped, and 100,000 militia ordered to be embodied.

How little cause, however, there was for all this fuss, will appear from the order of Admiral Berkeley itself, which is as follows:

"Whereas many seamen, subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and serving as such in his ships and vessels, to wit, Belleisle, Bellona, Triumph, Chichester, Halifax, and Zembla cutter, while at anchor in the Chesapeak, deserted and entered on board the United States frigate, called the Chesapeak, and openly paraded the streets of Norfolk, in sight of their Officers, under the American flag, protected by the Magistrates of the town, and the recruiting officer belonging to the above-mentioned American frigate, which Magistrates and Naval Officers refused giving them up, although demanded by his Britannic Majesty's Consul, as well as the Captains of the ships from which the said men had deserted; the Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels under my command are therefore hereby required and directed, in case of meeting with the American frigate Chesapeak, at sea, and without the limits of the United States, to shew to the Captain of her this order, and to require to search for the same; and if a similar demand should be made by the American, he is to be permitted to search for any deserters from their service, according to the customs and usage of civilized nations, on terms of peace and amity with each other.

"Given under my hand, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1st June, 1807.

G. C. BERKELEY."

"To the respective Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the North American station."

The British Government must wish to have this unhappy difference accommodated, and it would seem that they expect that it will be accommodated. A Committee of the merchants trading to America have had an interview with the Secretary of State (Mr Canning) on the subject, and a most sincere disposition has been manifested by the Hon. Secretary to preserve the most friendly intercourse between the two countries; but as no detailed account of the transaction, which causes so much alarm, had reached Government, it was impossible to say to whom the blame attached. In order to facilitate the ends of strict justice, however, Mr Canning has, in an interview with Mr Munro, the Minister from the United States, agreed, that should it ultimately appear that blame could be attributed to the Commander of one or the other ship, such reparation should be made, as the nature of the case might require, by the Government of the offending party. Here the business rests for the present.

SOUTH AMERICA.

OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Brig. Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty having thought it adviseable to take pos-

possession of the town of Colonia del Sacramento, opposite Buenos Ayres, on the 9th of March, a detachment of the 95th regt. and the light brigade, with some artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Pack, were embarked at Monte Video for the expedition; but owing to blowing weather and the loss of a transport, the troops could not reach their destination till the 15th, when a flag of truce was sent ashore previous to the disembarkation of the troops, announcing the sentiments of Sir Samuel Auchmuty's proclamation to the inhabitants of Monte Video; and about half past five the detachment of the 95th were landed; the weather at that time was so unfavourable, with heavy rain, that Colonel Pack deferred landing the remainder till next day, as not a single gun, nor any force, was there to oppose him; and the rest of the light brigade, with the artillery, were landed on the 16th. The Commandant of the town, and a Captain of the militia, the only military there, escaped before the troops landed.

A dispatch from Sir Samuel Auchmuty, dated Monte Video, April 26th, contains the following account of an attack on our troops at Colonia:

"I have received a dispatch from Lieut.-Col. Pack, at Colonia, informing me that the enemy, 1000 strong, had made an attempt on his post, at one o'clock in the morning of the 22d instant. The attack commenced on an advanced guard, and immediately after on the lines. The troops on duty supported the post untill the corps got under arms, which they did with great alacrity, and instantly repelled the assailants, and pursued them to the village of Real, about three miles from the town. At day-light no enemy was to be seen for many miles.—We had not a man killed in this affair. Major Trotter, Commander of the Light Battalion, and Capt. Willgress, of the Artillery, with a corporal, are wounded. I am sorry to add, that these valuable officers have suffered severely. Major Trotter is wounded in the body, and Capt. Willgress has the bone of his arm shattered. The enemy's loss is unknown. Eight killed, and as many wounded, were left on the field.—As Colonel Pack reports that his works are in a respectable state of defence, and as the reinforcements would reach him immediately after the date of his letter, I am under no apprehension for the safety of his post."

It appears from private letters, that the Spaniards who were suffered to remain at Monte Video, after its capture, contrived to secrete in their houses a quantity of arms and ammunition, for the purpose, no doubt, of attempting an insurrection; but their plans were timely discovered, and the arms and ammunition seized. Since that affair, an order had been issued by the Governor, that no Spaniard should be absent from home after eight o'clock in the evening, on the pain of being severely punished.

At the date of the last accounts, no attempt had been made upon Buenos Ayres, where the Spanish force was estimated at from 18 to 20,000 men. Our force at Monte Video was about 4000. Fifteen English vessels are stated to have been taken and carried into Buenos Ayres. A letter from an Officer at Monte Video, dated May 18th, states as follows:—

"General Whitlock, accompanied by Gen. Gower, Col. Torrens, and his Staff, arrived in the Thisbe frigate, the 10th inst. after a passage of two months from Portsmouth, and a company of Royal Artillery was landed just now from the Thisbe; the transports with troops under her convoy, are hourly expected, as well as the transports with General Craufurd. A Spanish Gentleman and his servant were executed on the 27th ult. for endeavouring to entice some of the 9th light dragoons to join the Spanish army. The scheme was to disguise the dragoons, so as to pass the gates; but the dragoons, like good soldiers, informed their officer of the scheme, and the Spaniards were secured at the gate by an officer and two men, stationed for the purpose. The 40th regiment embarked yesterday for Colonia, in readiness for the attack when General Craufurd arrives. Every entrance to Buenos Ayres is stopped by innumerable quantities of bullocks hides, against which it is almost useless to fire, as they are placed to the thickness of 15 or 20 feet. Every Spaniard that can carry arms has his station. Numbers on the tops of the houses, which have parapet walls about three or four feet high. Some of these parapet walls have small artillery on them, which will annoy

noy us much. However, we are in high spirits, and shall muster, when the reinforcements arrive, altogether, at least 12,000 men. Every thing here, except provisions, is extremely dear; for a pewter pint cup they ask a dollar and a half. A negro will not go an errand, or carry a parcel ever so short a distance, under a quarter of a dollar, and if it weighs 12lb. they will not take less than half a dollar. A small curry-powder bottle of mustard they charge a dollar for. I send you for your perusal, a literary South American curiosity, a Monte Video Gazette and Prospectus, published by subscription, by some Gentlemen who brought out the types from London. It is to be continued weekly."

TREATIES OF PEACE.

In our last Magazine (p.549.) we stated that treaties of peace had been actually signed between France, Russia, and Prussia. These treaties (which we give nearly at length) have been laid before the French Senate, and are published in the French papers; though no official intimation of them has yet been made to the British Ministers.

TREATY *of* PEACE *between* FRANCE *and* RUSSIA.

After enumerating the titles of the respective plenipotentiaries, the treaty proceeds as follows:—

ART. 1. From the day of exchanging the ratification of the present treaties, there shall be perfect peace and amity between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

2. Hostilities shall immediately cease at all points by sea or land, as soon as the intelligence of the present treaty shall be officially received. In the meanwhile, the High Contracting Parties shall dispatch couriers extraordinary to their respective Generals and Commanders.

3. All ships of war or vessels belonging to the High Contracting Parties or their subjects, which may be captured after the signing of this treaty, shall be restored. In case of these vessels being sold, the value shall be returned.

4. Out of esteem for his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and to afford to him a proof of his sincere desire to unite both nations in the bands of immutable confidence and friendship, the Emperor Napoleon wishes that all the countries, towns, and territory, conquered from the King of Prussia, the ally of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, should be restored, namely, that part of the Duchy of Magdeburg, &c. (here enumerating the whole territories specified in the first article of the treaty with Prussia.) The other articles down to the 12th relate to Dantzick and the duchy of Warsaw, and are precisely the same as in the Prussian treaty.

12. Their Highnesses the Dukes of Saxe Cobourg, Oldenburg and Mecklenburgh Schwerin, shall each of them be restored to the complete and quiet possession of their estates; but the ports in the Duchies of Oldenburg and Mecklenburgh shall remain in possession of French garrisons till the definitive treaty shall be signed between France and England.

13. His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon accepts of the mediation of the Emperor of all the Russias, in order to negociate and conclude a definitive treaty of peace between France and England; however, only upon condition, that this mediation shall be accepted by England in one month after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty.

14. The Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous on his part to manifest how ardently he desires to establish the most intimate and lasting relations between the two Emperors, acknowledges his Majesty Joseph Napoleon, King of Naples, and his Majesty Louis Napoleon King of Holland.

15. The Emperor of all the Russias acknowledges the Confederation of the Rhine, the present state of the possessions of the Princes belonging to it, and the titles of those which were conferred upon them by the act of Confederation, or by the subsequent treaties of accession. His said Majesty also promises, information being communicated to him on the part of the Emperor Napoleon, to acknowledge those sovereigns who may hereafter become Members of the Confederation, according to their rank specified in the act of confederation.

16. The Emperor of all the Russias cedes all his property in the right of sover-

sovereignty to the Lordship of Javer, in East Friesland, to his Majesty the King of Holland.

17. The present treaty of peace shall be mutually binding and in force for his Majesty the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon; his Majesty Louis Napoleon, King of Holland; and the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine, in alliance with the Emperor Napoleon.

18. The Emperor of all the Russias also acknowledges his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon, as King of Westphalia.

19. The kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by the King of Prussia on the left bank of the Elbe, and other States at present in the possession of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

20. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias engages to recognize the limits which shall be determined by his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, in pursuance of the foregoing 17th Article, and the cessions of his Majesty the King of Prussia (which shall be notified to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias,) together with the state of possession resulting therefrom to the Sovereigns for whose behalf they shall have been established.

21. All hostilities shall immediately cease between the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and those of the Grand Seignior, at all points, wherever official intelligence shall arrive of the signing of this treaty. The High Contracting Parties shall, without delay, dispatch couriers extraordinary, to convey the intelligence, with the utmost possible expedition, to the respective Generals and Commanders.

22. The Russian troops shall be withdrawn from the provinces of Moldavia; but the said provinces may not be occupied by the Grand Seignior, till after the exchange of the ratifications of the future Definitive Treaty of Peace between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

23. The Emperor of all the Russias accepts the mediation of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, for the purpose of negociating a peace advantageous and honourable to the two powers, and of concluding the same. The respective Plenipotentiaries shall repair to that place which shall be agreed upon by the two powers concerned, there to open the negociations, and to proceed therewith.

24. The periods, within which the high contracting parties shall withdraw their troops from the places which they are to evacuate, as also the manner in which the different stipulations contained in the present treaty shall be executed, shall be settled by special agreement.

25. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, mutually ensure to each other the integrity of their possessions, and of those of the powers included in this present treaty, in the state in which they are now settled, or further to be settled, pursuant to the above stipulations.

26. The prisoners shall be restored in a mass, and without any cartel of exchange, on both sides.

27. The commercial relations between the French Empire, the kingdom of Italy, the kingdoms of Naples and Holland, and the Confederated States of the Rhine, on the one side, and the empire of Russia on the other, shall be replaced on the same footing as before the war.

28. The ceremonial between the two Courts of the Thuilleries and Petersburgh, with respect to each other, and also their respective Ambassadors, Ministers, and Envoys, mutually accredited to each other, shall be placed on the footing of complete equality and reciprocity.

29. The present treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city within the space of four days.

Done at Tilsit, 7th July, (25th June,) 1807.

C. Maurice Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento.

Prince Alex. Kourakin.

Prince Dimitry Labanoff Von Rostroff.

Treaty *between* France *and* Prussia.

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, animated

mated by the same desire of putting an end to the calamities of war, have for that purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, namely, on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, M. Ch. Maurice Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento, Great Chamberlain, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.; and on that of his Majesty the King of Prussia, M. le Marshal Count de Kalkreuth, Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagles; Count Van Goltz, his Privy Counsellor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and Knight of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle;—who, after the exchange of their several full powers, have agreed on the following

ARTICLES:

ART. 1. From the day of the exchange of the Ratification of the present Treaty, there shall be a perfect peace and amity between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Majesty the King of Prussia.

2. That part of the Duchy of Magdeburg which lies on the right bank of the Elbe; the Mark of Preignitz: the Uker Mark; and the Neumark of Brandenburg, with the exception of the Circle of Rothus in Lower Lusatia; the Duchy of Pomerania; Upper, Lower, and New Silesia, with the County of Glatz; the part of the district of Neisse, which lies to the north of the road from Driesen to Schneidermuhl, and to the north of the line passing from Schneidermuhl by Waldau to the Vistula, and to the frontiers of the Circle of Braunsberg; Pomerelia; the Island of Nogat; and the country on the right bank of the Vistula, and the Nogat to the west of Old Prussia, and the north of the Circle of Culmar; finally, the Kingdom of Prussia, as it was on the 1st January 1772, shall be restored to his Majesty the King of Prussia, with the fortresses of Spandau, Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, Breslau, Schweidnitz, Neisse, Boig, Cosel, Glatz, and Graudentz; and, in general, all the places, citadels, castles, and forts, of the above mentioned, shall be restored in the state in which they at present are.

3. The King of Prussia acknowledges the King of Naples, Joseph Napoleon; the King of Holland, Louis Napoleon; and his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome Napoleon, as King of Westphalia.

4. The King of Prussia, in like manner, acknowledges the Confederation of the Rhine, and present state of the possessions of the Sovereigns of which it is composed, and the titles which have been bestowed on them, either by the Act of Confederation, or by subsequent treaties. His said Majesty likewise engages to acknowledge those Sovereigns who in future shall become members of the said Confederation, and the titles they may receive by their treaties of accession.

5. The King of Prussia cedes, in full right of property and sovereignty, to the Kings, Grand Dukes, and Princes, who shall be pointed out by his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, all the Duchies, Margraviates, Principalities, Counties, and Lordships, and, in general, all the territories and domains, and all territorial property, of whatever kind, or by whatever title possessed by the King of Prussia, between the Rhine and the Elbe, at the commencement of the present war.

6. The kingdom of Westphalia shall consist of the provinces ceded by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and of other states which are at present in possession of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

7. The King of Prussia renounces, for himself, his heirs, and successors, all actual or future rights which he has or may acquire, 1st, To all territory, without exception, situate between the Elbe and the Rhine; 2d, To all possessions of his Majesty the King of Saxony, and of the House of Anhalt, situate on the right bank of the Elbe. On the other hand, all rights or claims of the states situate between the Rhine and the Elbe, to the possessions of his Majesty the King of Prussia, as they are defined by the present treaty, shall be for ever extinguished and annulled.

8. The King of Prussia cedes the Circle of Rothus, in Lower Lusatia, to his Majesty the King of Saxony, with full right of proprietorship and sovereignty.

9. The King of Prussia renounces for ever, possession of all the provinces which

which formerly constituted part of the kingdom of Poland, and have at different periods come under the dominion of Prussia, excepting Ermeland, and the country to the west of ancient Prussia, to the east of Pomerania and the Neumark, to the north of the circle of Kalm, and a line which passes from the Vistula, by Waldaw to Schneidermuhl, passes along the boundaries of the circle of Bromberg, and the road from Schneidermuhl to Driesen; which provinces, with the town and citadel of Graudentz, and the villages of Neudorf, Parneken and Surerkorzy, shall be possessed, with all right of sovereignty, by the King of Prussia.

10. The King of Prussia renounces, in like manner, for ever, possession of the city of Dantzic.

11. The provinces which the King of Prussia renounces in the 9th Article, shall be possessed, with all right of property and sovereignty, by his Majesty the King of Saxony, under the title of a Dukedom of Warsaw, and governed according to a constitution which shall secure the liberties and privileges of the people of that duchy, and be conformable to the tranquility of the neighbouring States.

12. To secure a connection and communication between the kingdom of Saxony and the duchy of Warsaw, the free use of a military road shall be granted to the King of Saxony through the states of his Majesty the King of Prussia; this road, the number of troops which shall pass through it at one time, and the places at which they shall halt, shall be settled by a particular agreement between the two Sovereigns, under the mediation of France.

13. The navigation of the river Ness, and the canal of Bromberg, from Driesen to the Vistula, and back, shall remain free from any toll.

14. In order to establish, as much as possible, natural boundaries between Russia and the duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the present boundaries of Russia, from the Bug to the mouth of the Lassosna, and a line which passes from the said mouth, and along the channel of that river, the channel of the Bobra to its mouth, the channel of the Narew, from its mouth to the Surad, the channel of the Lissa to its source near the village of Mien, and of the two neighbouring arms of the Nurzuck, rising near that village, and the channel of the Nurzuck itself to its mouth, and lastly, along the channel of the Bug, up the stream, to the present boundaries of Russia, shall for ever be incorporated with the Russian Empire.

15. The city of Dantzic, with a territory of two miles in circumference, to be restored to its former independence under the protection of the King of Prussia, and the King of Saxony; and to be governed by the rules by which it was governed when it ceased to be its own mistress.

16. Neither the King of Prussia nor the King of Saxony shall obstruct the navigation of the Vistula, by any prohibition, nor by any customs, or imposts whatever.

17. The city, port, and territory of Dantzic shall be shut up, during the present maritime war, against the trade and navigation of Great Britain.

18. The engagements, debts, or obligations of any nature whatsoever, which the King of Prussia may have contracted prior to the present war, as possessor of the countries, estates, and revenues, which his Majesty renounces in the present treaty, shall be ratified by the new possessors, without any reservation whatsoever.

19. The funds which belong to private persons, or public, religious, civil, or military associations, in the countries which the King of Prussia renounces by the present treaty, shall neither be confiscated nor attached; but the proprietors of the funds or capitals shall be at liberty to dispose of the same. The titles of property, documents, and in general all papers, which relate to the countries, or territories, dominions, as well as the maps and plans of the strong places, citadels, castles, and forts, seated in the above-mentioned countries, are to be delivered up by the Commissioners of his said Majesty within three months after the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, to Commissioners of his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon, with regard to the countries seated on the left bank of the Rhine; and to Commissioners of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, of his Majesty the King of Saxony, and of the city of Dantzic, with regard to all countries which their said Majesties and the city of Dantzic are in future to possess, by virtue of the present compact.

20.

20. Until the day of the ratification of the future definitive treaty of peace between France and England, all the countries under the dominion of his Majesty the King of Prussia, without any exception whatsoever, shall be shut against the trade and navigation of the English. No shipment to be made from any Prussian port for the British isles or colonies; nor shall any ship which sailed from England, or her colonies, be admitted into any Prussian port.

21. The prisoners of war, taken on both sides, are to be returned without any exchange, and in mass, as soon as circumstances shall permit.

Done at Tilsit, the 9th of July 1807.

C. M. Talleyrand,
Prince of Benevento.
Count Kalkreuth,
Field Marshal.
Augustus Count Goltz.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Konigsberg the 12th July 1807.

On this most important subject, the annihilation of the *fourth* coalition, which has consolidated the power of Bonaparte on the Continent, we may be permitted to make some remarks.

The treaty with Prussia is remarkable for a principle by which Bonaparte hopes to give a mortal shock and blow to all Coalitions. He has made Ally prey upon Ally, given part of the territories of Prussia to Russia, and thus consummated her misery and humiliation by making her the victim both of friend and foe.

Prussia is now reduced to the lowest rank among the powers of Europe, and only possesses a precarious existence as a Nation, at the will and pleasure of Bonaparte. It is scarcely eighteen months since Prussia held in her hands the Fate of Europe! If she had taken a decided part against France before the Capitulation of Ulm, or even before the Battle of Austerlitz, the Independence of Europe might have been secured; but she suffered the favourable moment to pass by, and it required no extraordinary degree of political foresight to predict the consequences which have since ensued.

To dwell upon the causes that have led to the ruin of Prussia, is an ungracious task. It is not to aggravate her misery that we say, those causes are to be found in her previous acquiescence in the projects and policy of France,—in her jealousy of Austria,—in her expectations of being raised, by the assistance of France, to the rank of being the first Power in Germany,—in her belief that the interests of France were identified with her own, and that the aggrandisement of Prussia was necessary to the security of France. Her system of peace was her ruin. Had she joined Austria in time, the power of Bonaparte would have been annihilated, and Germany would have remained free and independent.

The policy which led to the formation of the Rhenish Confederacy, was, it must be confessed, diabolically profound. It cements and confirms the influence of France over Germany, by dividing Germany against herself. Bonaparte has made German act against German—the Bavarian act against the Austrian—the Saxon against the Hessian—the Bavarian and the Saxon against the Prussian. He has sown the seeds of jealousy and hatred between Prussia and the Confederacy, and Austria and the Confederacy; and the Confederates, whatever may be their sentiments of each other, must remain united and obedient to his commands. It is this Confederacy that has rendered the German Empire a malleable ore in his hands, which he may shape and fashion as he pleases. Soon shall we see the ancient Princes and Houses of Germany give place to the *novi homines*, the race of the Bonapartes and Beauharnois; and (strange reverse of fortune!) the country in which the Pride of Family was carried to an extent unexampled in any other part of the world, is destined to be governed by the lowest of mankind.

The Treaty with Russia was signed five days before the Treaty between France and Prussia, and in fact contains all the arrangements to which the King of Prussia was afterwards forced to subscribe, as a matter of course. The dismemberment of the Prussian Territories was, it appears, previously settled between the Emperor Alexander and Bonaparte, and the King of Prussia had no choice but to agree to the prescribed conditions. Bonaparte appears now to have accomplished all his objects of continental ambi-

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tion. By the Peace of Presburgh, he established his influence over the South of Europe—by the Peace of Tilsit, he has extended it over the North as far as the confines of Russia. The two great military powers, Austria and Prussia, are reduced to a situation in which they can oppose no effectual resistance to any new plan of partition which he may form; and Russia, tho' she makes no territorial concessions to France, is by this peace almost excluded from all interference in the affairs of the rest of the Continent. But though Russia has made no territorial concessions, she has made other concessions of a most important nature. Bonaparte is acknowledged as Emperor of France, King of Italy, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine.

The first thing that strikes us upon the perusal of this Treaty is, the complete and absolute manner in which Russia abandons all future interference in the affairs of Germany. She is not even suffered to appear to make the restitution of part of the territories of his Prussian Majesty the *sine qua non* of her peace with France; Bonaparte wishes to restore them out of pure esteem for his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias!!—Another proof of the complete abandonment of Germany is, the acknowledgement on the part of Russia, not only of what Bonaparte has already done in Germany, but of what he may hereafter do. She agrees to acknowledge the sweeping confederacy called the Confederacy of the Rhine, not only in its present state, but upon a mere simple communication from Bonaparte, to acknowledge the Sovereigns who may hereafter become members of this Confederation. The two powers not only guarantee the integrity of each other's possessions, but also the integrity of those of the Powers included in the Treaty, in the state in which they are now settled, or further to be settled.—The advantage of this Article is all on the side of France, because the further settlement alluded to is to be made wholly by France, Russia promising not to interfere or oppose it, but to acknowledge whatever Bonaparte may think proper to do.

Russia, our readers will see by the Treaty with Prussia, obtains an increase of territory from the dominions of her humbled Ally; and it is evidently in contemplation between the Contracting Powers that they shall obtain farther accessions. Both seem to look to Turkey for an increase of their dominions. The Grand Seignior, treated cavalierly enough, is stipulated for without any previous consultation with him; his troops are to cease from all hostilities, the moment official intelligence is communicated to him, of the cessation of a war with which he has no concern, and of the signing of the treaty between Russia and France. He is immediately to consent to negociate a peace with Russia, under the mediation of France; and to appoint Plenipotentiaries to repair to whatever place shall be agreed upon by Russia and France. The Russian troops are to withdraw from Moldavia, but the troops of the Grand Seignior are not to be permitted to occupy a province which belongs to him, till after he has ratified the treaty of peace between the Emperor of Russia and himself. We may hence infer what will be the nature of the Treaty which the latter will be required to sign; he will negociate in a position, something like that of Damocles, with the sword suspended over his head. The late Revolution at Constantinople, which has raised a child to the Throne, is an event which cannot but be favourable to the views of the two Powers. They are evidently agreed upon the policy they shall pursue towards him—he will be required to make large cessions of territory to each. This complete union of sentiment with respect to Turkey, cannot but be viewed with great jealousy and suspicion by Austria, and we might expect that she would demand to be admitted to mediate, in concert with France, the peace between Turkey and Russia—But in the present state of affairs, both Russia and France seem to be utterly regardless of her. Whilst the war was going on, Bonaparte encouraged her in her offers of mediation, and induced her to retain for months her Minister at Warsaw, to whom fine promises, and fair words no doubt, were dealt out with no sparing hand. Having thus kept her neutral, having prevented her from taking any steps against him, when she might have taken them with good prospect of success, he is

now wholly indifferent with respect to her sentiments—he does not accept her mediation, either to restore Peace with England, or to put an end to the war with Turkey—Russia and himself divide the mediating principles between them. "You Russia shall mediate a Peace between England and myself, and I will mediate a Peace between you and Turkey." Nothing is to be done by the two contracting parties in concert with Austria—they evidently consider the Continent as divided between them, Russia possessing the East, whilst France possesses the West—and we shall not be much surprised if Bonaparte realize what he once hinted at in one of his conversations with Mr Fox, and declare himself Emperor of the West, whilst the Russian Sovereign takes the title of the Emperor of the East!

We come now to that article in which Bonaparte accepts the offer of Russia to mediate a Peace with Britain. This acceptance, our Readers will remark, is conditional; we are to agree to the mediation in one month after the ratification of the Treaty with Russia, which month expired on the 9th of August. Does he wish it to be believed that he deems Peace with this country less necessary to France than to us—or does he hope, by wounding our pride by this limitation, as if it were a special favour he was granting us, to make us refuse the proffered mediation, and thus produce a misunderstanding between us and Russia? It is affirmed that our Ministers will not refuse accepting the mediation of Russia. They have already sent Mr Jackson in great haste to the Continent, as a confidential person to communicate to the Mediator their views, and their readiness to negociate peace, and to procure from him a knowledge of the basis on which France is disposed to treat. What those views and basis may be, it were idle at present to speculate upon.

There are no doubt secret articles relative to the cessions to be demanded from the Porte; to the future members of the Rhenish Confederacy; and probly also relative to the measures to be adopted with respect to this country, should the mediation of Russia be refused, or should the terms which the two Powers may have considered to be such as we ought to accede to, be refused.

It is with vexation and disgust that we have perused the following statement purporting to be the substance of dispatches received by Government from Lord Hutchinson:—

It appears that the Russians, whom we should have imagined to have collected sufficient magazines during the long winter, were compelled to break up their camp, and commence their retreat, to avoid an absolute famine. So strangely was every thing conducted, that the army was supplied from day to day by the predatory excursions of the Cossacks. When these means failed, by the French horse taking the field, the Russians had not provisions for two days; and were in consequence, with a great disadvantage, compelled to break up from an impregnable position, and attempt to make good their retreat to Konigsberg.

Lord Hutchinson's narrative of the battles which preceded that of Friedland, is said to differ but little from the French accounts. The Russians fought with the most undaunted courage, and where they met the French on equal terms, invariably repulsed them. But the superiority of the French generalship was visible in every contest.—The Russians were successively attacked in the most disadvantageous positions. Under these circumstances, they as invariably endeavoured to cut their way by a charge of bayonets. The French musquetry, posted to great advantage, made a most dreadful havoc:—The Russians were destroyed by files, and their courage only rendered the slaughter more certain. In the mean time, the French, conscious of their personal inferiority, and well understanding their other advantages, never ventured either the sword or the bayonet; they trusted solely to their musquetry and artillery. The consequent slaughter is said to have been dreadful.

With feelings of a far different kind will our readers peruse the following honourable and royal testimonial of the gallant conduct of a native of Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Gibson, merchant in Dantzic, (son of the late Mr William Gibson, merchant in Edinburgh) during the siege of that place.—Mr Gibson

son had, at an early period before the siege, shipped off all his property from Dantzic, but determined to remain to give every assistance in repelling the enemy. During the siege, his exertions were various and unceasing, and essentially contributed to the gallant defence made. After the surrender, he received a letter from Field Marshal Kalkreuth, expressing his gratitude for the distinguished services of Mr Gibson, and enclosing the following still more honourable proof of the importance of those services:—

From his Majesty the King of Prussia to Mr Gibson.

"His Majesty of Prussia has learned, with the greatest pleasure, that the English merchant Gibson, of Dantzic, has, during the siege of that fortress, been very active for the public welfare, and rendered the most essential services: His Majesty, therefore, gives his best thanks to Gibson, for the attachment he has shewn to his person and kingdom, and assures him of his royal favour."

The German Journals contain several curious articles, in the stile of anecdote, relative to the Imperial and Royal personages during their residence at Tilsit.

At one of their convivial meetings, we are told, Napoleon suddenly gave as a toast *her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias.* The Emperor Alexander, after some hesitation, returned the compliment, by drinking the *Empress Josephine.* This led to a closer intimacy. Napoleon appeared highly flattered, and improving upon this apparent instance of good will and harmony, hastily pulled from his button hole, the insignia of the Legion of Honour, and presented it to the Emperor Alexander.—Prince Jerome followed his example, and instantly presented his to the Grand Duke Constantine. These honours were immediatel returned by the Emperor and Grand Duke presenting Napoleon and Jerome with their order of St Andrew. The King of Prussia looked grave at this ceremonial, which the Duke of Berg (Napleon's brother-in-law,) observing, he with great readiness handed his insignia to Napoleon, who immediately presented it to the King of Prussia. Gen. Bennigsen received the same honour from the Prince of Neufchatel, and the Emperor Alexander conferred the order of St Andrew on him, the Duke of Berg, and other of the French Marshals who were present. It is added, however, that these sudden marks of conciliation are not much regarded by the Russian army in general.

Bonaparte, it is said, at first refused to let Silesia return to the King of Prussia, and when the Queen had been induced to request it of him, he gave an evasive answer.—In the course of the dinner he presented a napkin to her Majesty, in which was found a paper with the word "Silesia," written on it, intended as a gallant intimation that her wish was granted.

The Moniteur contains the constitution of the new Dukedom of Warsaw. The Roman Catholic religion is established, but the public exercise of every other form of worship is allowed. The Duchy is divided unto six bishoprics, under one Archbishop, and five Bishops. Slavery is abolished.—The military force to be 30,000 men.

It should seem, from a Proclamation published at Warsaw, by Lubiensky, one of Bonaparte's Presidents and Partizans, as if great dissatisfaction prevailed among the people. It alludes to false rumours, and, notwithstanding that the Peace had been signed with Russia and Prussia a fortnight before, which gives the Duchy of Warsaw to the King of Saxony, the Proclamation asserts that "our fate cannot be determined at this moment, but is covered with an impenetrable veil." It advises the people not to give way to despair, and to remember that the least murmur or opposition would undo all they had hitherto done. The Poles seem highly dissatisfied with the conduct adopted towards them.

On the morning of the 9th of July, the Emperors of France and Russia met, and exchanged the ratifications of their treaty of peace; and at three o'clock in the afternoon, after twenty days residence at Tilsit, where the Imperial palaces were in the same street, and at no great distance, they took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality. At half past four, the Emperor Napoleon, after having received a visit from the King of Prussia, who came to take his leave, set out for Konigsberg, where he

arrived at ten at night. The King of Prussia left Tilsit next day for Memel. The Emperor Alexander departed from Tilsit on the 12th, on his return to St Petersburgh.

On the 13th, the Emperor Napoleon, after inspecting the port of Konigsberg in a boat, manned by the Imperial guard, and reviewing Marshal Soult's division, set out for Dresden, at two o'clock, where he arrived on the 17th.

The account given in the Hamburgh papers of Bonaparte's behaviour at Dresden is amusing:—When he arrived at Dresden, he was dressed in a green uniform, with the insignia of the Legion of Honour. He hastily mounted the staircase, with his hat in his hand, the King beside him, &c. On the 18th he rode out with a few attendants, and he rode so much before the guard that every body could easily see him. He was in a plain uniform, his hat without any lace or feather. The populace shouted as he went along, and he nodded graciously all round to them, but did not take off his hat, except when he passed the guard. He examined the fortifications, &c. In the afternoon he was in the Picture Gallery with the King, where there was a numerous party. He examined the pictures with great attention.

On Sunday the 19th, after having been engaged in conference with different Ministers, he appeared at church with the Royal Family. They came in about half past eleven, at the end of the *credo*. He led in the Queen. He was in an infantry uniform, with white breeches and waistcoat, white silk stockings, and a plain hat under his arm, with the cordon of the Legion of Honour over his coat. He took his station before the window, near the grand altar, the chief place.—The King and Queen knelt beside him. He continued standing, however, with his hat under his arm, often taking snuff from a snuff box he held in his left hand. He was eternally in motion, like one who is in a hurry to be off (" comme un homme qui est presse de s'en aller".) When they came to sing the *Sanctus*, he knelt with the rest, and read in a little book which was beside him. He soon rose up, and continued till the end of mass, standing as before, &c.

Bonaparte arrived at St Cloud early in the morning of the 27th of July, accompanied by the Duke of Berg. On the 23th the Senate had an audience, and presented a congratulatory address to him, in which the President Lacepede asserts, that the treaties concluded with Russia and Prussia have " shut out from the Continent, more effectually than ever, the intrigues and the commerce of that insular Government which a speedy peace can alone rescue from the catastrophe that threatens it."—The other speeches and addresses are in the same strain; and one of the Paris papers threatens us with the hostility of Russia, if we refuse " to consent to those sacrifices which are indispensibly necessary for the common prosperity of nations;"—in other words, if we refuse to consent to aim a vital blow at our naval superiority.

The President of the Court of Appeal, M. Seguier, said.—" Protector of the inhabitants of the Rhine, you had fixed the destinies of Germany, when Dantzic, Eylau, Friedland convinced the most powerful Monarchs of the East and North, that it is for you to become the Arbiter of the West and the South."—His Imperial Majesty made a most gracious reply to all those fulsome Addresses.

M. Talleyrand, whose talents as an artful politician, have certainly contributed much to the elevation of his master, arrived at Paris on the 29th of July, and several of the Marshals have also arrived in that city.

Great preparations were making at Paris for the celebration of a grand fete on the birth day of Napoleon, Aug 15. And the Grand Master of the Ceremonies had given notice, that the Emperor will go in state on Sunday the 14th to the church of Notre Dame, to be present at the grand *Te Deum* which is to be sung as a thanksgiving for the peace and the victories which his Majesty has obtained.

The marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, now King of Westphalia, with some German Princess, is said to be a favourite object of his brother Napoleon. The Princess of Saxony, only daughter of the Elector, now King of Saxny, was selected as the first who was to have the honour of his hand. But we are told the Lady has declined the match, in consequence of some religious scruples re-

respecting his former marriage with Miss Paterson. Napoleon is extremely displeased at the rejection of his brother.—A Princess of Wirtemberg, by the King's first marriage, has been applied to. How far he may succeed in his third courtship, we cannot say. The Lady is of a Protestant family, the *Gentleman* a Catholic.

Another King is about to be created in Germany; the Duke of Wurtzburgh (Archduke Antony, fifth brother of the Emperor of Austria) is to be created King of Franconia, and he is also to have Anspach, Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Bareuth.

SWEDEN.

Hostilities still continue between France and Sweden in Pomerania. The Swedes, however, had been forced by the great superiority of the French, to retire altogether within the fortress of Stralsund, which they were fortifying in the strongest manner.—The French assert that his Majesty had again demanded an armistice; but that Marshal Brune, the French Commander, had refused it, saying that the King of Sweden must surrender Stralsund, and abandon Swedish Pomerania for ever.

The King, notwithstanding, we are told, had determined to protect Stralsund to the last extremity. He had publicly signified his determination never to submit to the dictatorial mandates of the enemy, and he had published a proclamation, addressed to the German troops serving in the French armies, or as allies of the French, calling upon them to vindicate their honour and their national character, by joining the only German Prince who has not yet condescended to make peace with Bonaparte.

By the 10th of July, upwards of 12,000 of the British German legion had arrived in the isle of Rugen, and Lord Cathcart, the Commander in Chief, arrived on the 16th. His Lordship went over to Stralsund on the 17th, and had a long interview with his Swedish Majesty.—His Lordship returned to Rugen next day, and fixed his head quarters at Bergen.

Dispatches from Lord Cathcart have been received, dated the 2d of August. When the messenger left Rugen, the besieging army had not commenced their operations against the works of Stralsund, but their preparations were great, and actively carried on. A letter dated July 30. says,—

"The French works are within half an English mile of this place, and it is expected the bombardment will take place this evening, or early to-morrow morning. All the women and children, with the aged, and those who were desirous of leaving the town, have been sent to the isle of Rugen; and the most vigorous measures are taking to oppose the enemy; the gun boats are of much service, and annoy the French greatly in their approach against the works. The obstinacy with which the defence is made, and the facility with which the supplies and reinforcements are obtained from Rugen, will render it no easy matter for the French to reduce the fortress."

The following is an extract of a Letter from an officer belonging to the British Expedition, dated Stralsund, July 20, 1807.

"We landed with the 2d division in Port Bay, in the SE. end of the Island of Rugen, and marched across the country to this place. On the 14th, his Majesty came to town, and in the afternoon his army was attacked about six miles from hence; and after some smart firing on both sides, the Swedes retired. They were very soon in sight of this town, and the country being clear, their whole line was to be seen distinctly from right to left: they were rather in a valley, as they just came over some high ground, on which the enemy's advanced guard now appeared. The moment was critical, and every one looked with anxiety for the event, not doubting but an action would take place. Very soon the enemy's artillery rendered our situation not very agreeable. I looked upon an action as certain, and took my ground accordingly on a more open spot; but in less than half an hour, the right of the Swedes were filing off to the rear, and the centre were marching the same way in line (having gone to the right about;) the left were not long in following the rest; and as the whole made for one gate, they very soon got into confusion, and whether through fear or what, I'll not pre-

pretend to say, but such a scene for about an hour took place, that I am unable to describe—Suffice it to say, they came in pell mell, as if the word had been *Sauve qui peut*. The flying artillery, which I expected would have covered the retreat, was among the first in, the cavalry followed, and the infantry now left to take care of themselves. The town guns opened upon the enemy, who retired upon the high ground, where they passed the night Bivouce (an extraordinary night guard for the security of the camp.) The next day they were very busy in hutting themselves, which they seem now to have completed; and we are entirely surrounded with camps of that description, from right to left, about two miles distant.

"On our part extra works are throwing up, and every preparation made for a siege, which I have no doubt will take place, unless the King comes to terms. The enemy are making some very large batteries about a mile distant, of course for mortars, and when finished will be notified to us by a shell.

"The streets are close, and the houses mostly built of wood—thus we may look for a horrid scene of destruction among these poor people. Three battalions of the German Legion (Infantry) are in the town, the rest of them are in the Island of Rugen, about two miles from hence. The Legion are anxious to be in action, and I really think, if they have a fair trial, they'll do their duty; they cut a handsome figure I assure you; nothing like them in this country. One of our town batteries is now firing at the enemy's works, and I am going out with a party to see the effect.

July 19.—"Lord Cathcart arrived last night at seven o'clock, and is much disappointed at our cooped-up condition. Lord Cathcart will now, I think, decide whether we are to return or attack. We expect to return.

July 17.—"Stralsund is as full as it can cram, and we can go but a quarter of a mile out of town; our friends the French sticking so close as one and a half English miles off. This is Sunday, and all the churches are full of horses, and the pews are filled with soldiers bread, cheese, &c.

July 20.—Five o'clock in the afternoon.—"I have just learned that Lord Cathcart to-morrow removes his head-quarters to Bergen, the capital of the Isle of Rugen; in all probability we shall go with him; it is said, the three regiments of the German Legion now here are to return to Bergen. The King also leaves Stralsund to-day. To-morrow, it is imagined the town will be bombarded, or perhaps to night."

We fear that it will be impossible to defend Stralsund for any length of time; indeed there is some reason to apprehend that the French are already in possession of it.

Expedition to the Baltic.

A naval expedition of considerable magnitude has sailed for the Baltic. On the 18th of July, a fleet of 16 sail of the line, 10 frigates, and 23 cutters and gun-brigs, with nine bombs and fire-ships, sailed from Yarmouth, under the command of Admiral Gambier, (Commander,) and Admiral Stanhope. Commodore Sir Samuel Hood leads the van, and Commodore Keates the rear division. Sir Home Popham is Captain of the fleet. And on the 26th of July, another division under Admiral Essington, consisting of 7 ships of the line, several frigates and sloops, with above 100 transports containing 15,000 troops on board, likewise sailed from Yarmouth.

Among the troops embarked on this service, are 4000 more of the German Legion, about 2600 of the Guards, the 32d, 43d, 50th, 52d, 79th, 82d, and 95th regiments, the 6th (Inniskilling) dragoons, with about 1000 artillery and waggon horses, and eight companies of artillery, amounting to upwards of 1000 men, besides a large battering train of heavy guns. The army is commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Earl of Roslyn, Sir G. J. Ludlow, Sir David Baird, and Maj. Gens. Grosvenor and Warde. They embarked on board the Comus frigate at Harwich the same day, and went off immediately under an easy sail, the transports following. The wind was very favourable, and the whole were soon out of sight. The embarkations took place at Ramsgate, Deal, Harwich, and Yarmouth, and were conducted with a regularity and dispatch almost unexampled. In order to conceal the destination of this expedition, an em-

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bargo was laid on all the shipping at the out-ports, and a hot and general press took place at the same time, which raised a great number of excellent seamen. The embargo was removed on the 29th, three days after the last division under Admiral Essington sailed.

The particular destination of this immense armament was at first kept a profound secret, though it was generally conjectured from the requisition made for North Sea and Baltic pilots, that some great object was to be effected in the latter quarter. We find accordingly that this object is no less than taking possession of the island of Zealand, and securing the Danish navy.

On the 3d of Aug. Admiral Gambier passed the Sound with his whole fleet under an easy sail, saluting the castle of Cronberg as he passed with 21 guns, which was returned by the fort with the same number. On the 7th Admiral Essington's division cleared the Cattegat, and passed down what is called the Great Belt between Jutland and Zealand. On the 9th, (the date of the last accounts) Admiral Gambier's fleet lay stretched from Elsineur to Copenhagen, with transports containing 10,000 men on the outside of his line. Admiral Essington's division, with the remainder of the troops, were lying betwixt Funen island and Zealand, to prevent any troops passing from Jutland or Funen to Zealand.

Whether there be any great cause to suspect the friendship of the Court of Denmark for Great Britain at present, or that she will consent to shut the Sound against our trade, is not yet made public. But, in order to countenance such a bold measure on our side, we are told, that Bonaparte has sent M. Bernadotte to Holstein to make a proposition to this effect to the Crown Prince of Denmark. On the other hand, Mr Jackson, who sailed with the expedition, has landed at Tonningen, and is instructed to state the consequences to the Prince if he accedes to the French proposals. We understand the Danes themselves are friendly to the British, and that there are only 4000 troops on the island of Zealand; the great body of the army having been sent to Holstein, when the French took possession of Hamburgh last winter.

Aug. 28th.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Gardner is appointed to the command of the Channel fleet, in room of Earl St Vincent resigned. And Admiral Whitshed has succeeded Lord Gardner in the command on the Irish station.

Letters have been received from Sir Thomas Lavie, Captain of his Majesty's late frigate the Blanche, which was lost on the night of the 5th of March, on the French coast, within 30 miles of Brest. The ship struck on a rock, and in a few hours went all to pieces. Not a single thing was saved, except the clothes on the backs of the officers and crew; 45 persons were lost, 20 of whom were marines. Mr Goodhew (a passenger) died through fear. The survivors were marched to Brest, where they were well treated; but on the 12th of March all the officers and crew were marched off to Verdun.

The Pomone frigate, Captain Barrie, lately fell in with 14 sail of French brigs and three gun brigs, laden with cork and iron, going to Rochefort; likewise with stores for the Rochefort squadron, who were watching an opportunity to get out. It being nearly a calm, the Pomone and her boats were successful in taking the 14 sail; the three gun brigs escaped.

The Northumberland transport, having on board 270 men of the German Legion, was lately wrecked off Scilly on her passage from Corke. The people on board owed their safety to the firmness and resolution of Col. Halkett, who, after the vessel struck, endeavoured to dissipate the men's fears, encouraged them to work hard at the pumps, and assured them that he would be the last to leave the ship. He kept his word, notwithstanding all their entreaties to the contrary, and not a man was lost.

Letters from Malta, of the first of June, mention that the Spartan frigate had arrived there a few days before from a cruize, and had been chased by two different French squadrons from Toulon. Her crew had been roughly handled in an unsuccessful attempt to cut out a large vessel in the port of Nice. Out of seventy men employed, there were fifty-eight either killed or wounded; both the first and second Lieutenants lost their lives.

Scottish Chronicle.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

APRIL 1st, came on the trial of Richard Hamilton, some time collier in Grangepans, county of Linlithgow, thereafter at Rosewell, county of Edinburgh, accused of having on the evening of 7th August 1797, forcibly broken open the door of Katharine Stewart, an infirm old woman, then residing in Grangepans, and beating and bruising her in such a manner as to occasion her death next morning. The Jury returned a verdict, finding him guilty of hamesucken and culpable homicide. Their Lordships delivered their opinions at considerable length on the law of hamesucken, which they declared, in many instances, may infer a capital punishment; but, in the circumstances of this case, could only be considered as a high aggravation of the culpable homicide. They therefore adjudged the pannel to be transported beyond seas during all the days of his life.

John Smith, convicted, on his own confession, of the crime of Housebreaking and Theft, was also adjudged to be transported during all the days of his life.

On Monday, June 13th, came on the trial of Ensign Hugh Maxwell, of the Lanarkshire militia, for having on the evening of the 7th January last, ordered John Gow, the centinel for the time, to fire into the house of Greenlaw, near Pennycuick, then used as a place of confinement for French prisoners, on pretence of there being a light in the prison, contrary to the standing orders given to the guard; whereby Charles Cottier, one of the prisoners, was mortally wounded in the body, and died next day.

Ensign Maxwell denied that he was guilty of the crime charged, and had no doubt of proving, that, if any person was killed in consequence of a shot fired by his order, he was justified in giving that order by the circumstances in which he was placed, and his duty as officer upon guard.

This case occupied the Court from ten o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening, when the Jury were enclosed, and deliberated for two hours. Next day the Jury returned a verdict, finding the said Hugh Maxwell guilty of culpable homicide. The Court adjudged Ensign Maxwell to be imprisoned in the tolbooth of Canongate for nine months.

July 13th, John M'Farlane, late soldier in the 91st regiment of foot, accused of breaking into the cellar or shop of Alex. Cumming, shoemaker in College Street, on the night betwixt the 14th and 15th days of October last, and stealing therefrom boots, shoes, &c. to a considerable amount, was brought to the bar. The prisoner pleaded guilty. The Jury returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel guilty, in consequence of his judicial acknowledgement. He was ordained to be transported beyond seas for fourteen years, under the usual certification.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

Jedburgh, April 22.—LORD DUNSINNAN.

Robert Carmichael, journeyman shoemaker in Kelso, accused of theft from Geo. Anderson, his master, was found *guilty*, on his own confession, and sentenced to transportation for five years, under the usual certification of death, in case of his return within that period. There was no other business at this place.

Ayr, May 2*d.*—LORD DUNSINNAN.

John Graham, labourer, accused of stealing a pocket book, containing two promissory notes and several bank notes. The libel was restricted to an arbitrary punishment; and the jury having returned a verdict, finding the pannel guilty of the theft libelled, so far as respected one of the promissory notes of 50*l.* Sterling, he was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and thereafter to banishment from Scotland for life.

The Court was again opened by Lord Cullen on the 4th, and proceeded to the trial of James Henry, physician and medical practitioner in Kilmarnock, accused of the crime of causing abortion. After a very long trial, the jury all in one voice found the libel not proven, whereupon he was dismissed from the bar.

Counsel were then heard in several appeals in civil cases.

Inveraray, April 30*th*—LORD MEADOWBANK.

The only business before the Court at this place was an indictment against Peter M'Dougall, alias M'Laggan, for the murder

der of his wife, by drowning her in the river Etie, adjacent to the King's House; but the Advocate-Depute stated, that, as some doubts were entertained respecting the legality of the service of the libel in this case, he moved the Court to desert the diet against the prisoner *pro loco et tempore*, which was done accordingly; and he was recommitted on a new warrant.

Glasgow, May 5.—LORD MEADOWBANK.

Adam Cox was tried for the murder of his own child, by throwing it into a clay hole near Tradestown. The Jury unanimously found the pannel guilty. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of June, and his body to be given to the Professor of Anatomy for dissection

Thomas Blackie, soldier, was accused of an assault with a bayonet. After a short trial, the Jury found the libel not proven, upon which he was dismissed from the bar.

Daniel Black, excise officer at Greenock, accused of an assault upon D Lannigan, a smuggler, and fracturing his skull with a cutlass, without having met with any provocation or resistance. The Jury returned a verdict finding the pannel guilty. Sentence, two months imprisonment, and a fine of 20l.

Moses M'Lellan, accused of stealing logwood from the quays at Greenock, was dismissed from the bar, the libel being found not proven.

Robert Ferrie and Robert Craig, weavers in Paisley, accused of murder, were also dismissed from the bar, the libel being found not proven.

Robert Love, accused of shop-breaking and theft, and Edward Sloss, accused of violating and altering a former year's receipt for house duty, having both pleaded guilty, they were sentenced each to seven years transportation beyond seas, under the usual certification.

Aberdeen, April 8.—LORD ARMADALE.

George, Alexander, Hugh, and David Calder, or Caddel, accused of murder or culpable homicide—George was outlawed for not appearing; the diet against Alexander, Hugh, and David, was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and they were committed to jail on a new warrant. But having applied for liberation on bail, the Advocate-Depute consented, and they were liberated accordingly.

Peter Addison, likewise accused of murder or culpable homicide, failing to appear, was fugitated.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Dr John Luxmore, Dean of Gloucester, is elected Bishop of Bristol, vice Dr Pelham, promoted to the See of Exeter.

The Right Rev. Lord John Beresford Bishop of Corke, is promoted to the See of Raphoe, vice Dr Hawkins deceast.

The Hon. and Rev. Dr St Laurence is appointed Bishop of Corke and Ross.

The Duke of Manchester is appointed Governor of Jamaica, in the room of Sir Eyre Coote.

Whitehall, Aug. 11.—The King has been pleased to grant to James Edward Harris, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Fitz Harris,) the offices of Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Governor of Carisbrook Castle, in the said isle.

The Hon. Charles Bagot is appointed Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Department, in room of Lord Fitzharris.

The King has appointed Adam Duff, Esq. advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Forfar, in the room of Patrick Chalmers, Esq resigned.

The Hon. Francis Gray, brother of Lord Gray, is appointed Postmaster General for Scotland: James Grant, Esq. brother of Sir Alexander Grant of Delvey, who received the appointment on the death of Mr Trotter, having since resigned the office.

Joseph Gillen of Ellieslaud Esq. Writer in Edinburgh, is appointed Solicitor for the Post Office in Scotland, in room of Mr William Beveridge deceast.

The King has also appointed Mr Robert Haldane to be Professor of Mathematics in the University of St Andrews, vacant by the death of Mr Nicolas Vilant.

The King has presented Mr John Halkett, to the church of Cupar Angus, vacant by the death of Mr Charles Keay.

His Majesty has appointed Mr John Romanis, son of Mr Robert Romanis, writer in Lauder, to be Commissary Clerk of the Commissariot of Lauder.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following officers are appointed Inspecting Field Officers of the Volunteers in Scotland, with the rank of Lieut-Colonel in the army, while so employed:

Colonel Charles M'Murdo, late of the 31st foot; Lieut.-Col. James Robinson, on half pay of the 15th foot; Major John M'Dowall, on half pay of the 17th foot; Sir James G. Baird, Bart. late Lieut.-Col. of the 83d foot; George Callender, Esq. late Lieut.-Col of the Rifle Corps; Robert Douglas, Esq late Lieut.-Col. of the 58th foot; Wm Douglas, Esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the 85th foot; And. Gillon, Esq. late Major of the 2d Dragoons; Colin M'Donald, Esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the Royals; John Murray, Esq. late Inspecting Field Officer in North Britain; Innis Munro, Esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the 94th foot; Thomas Paterson, Esq late Lieut.-Col. of the 92d L. D.; James Stewart, Esq. late Lieut.-

Lieut. Col. in the 42d foot; George Scott, Esq. late Major of the 3d foot; James Williamson, Esq. late Major of the 70th foot; and Mark Watt, Esq. late Major of the 67th foot.

MARRIAGES.

April 6. At Palermo, her Royal Highness the Princes Maria Christina, daughter of his Majesty Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies, to his Royal Highness Prince Charles Felix of Savoy, Duke of Genevois, brother to his Majesty the King of Sardinia. The nuptials were celebrated with great pomp and magnificence; the Nobility and persons of distinction attended at Court to compliment their Sicilian Majesties and the Royal Family on the occasion. In the evening there were illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, throughout the city.

May 19. At New Providence, Major Darling, of the 99th regiment, to Miss Cameron, daughter of his Excellency the Governor of Bahama.

June 6. At Forres, Mr John Muterer, merchant, to Miss Robina Grant, youngest daughter of the late Mr Lewis Grant, minister at Cromdale.

18. At Haddo, Alexander Scott, Esq. late of the 84th regiment, to Miss Catharine Forbes, eldest daughter of John Forbes, Esq. of Upper Boyndlie.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr James Forsyth, stationer, Greenock, to Miss Mary Leechman, daughter of Mr John Leechman, teacher, Edinburgh.

22. Mr Robert Kalley, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Jane Reid.

22. At Port-Glasgow, Captain Charles M'Arthur, of the ship George, to Miss Elizabeth Forrest, daughter to the Rev. John Forrest, minister of that place.

22. At Paisley, Mr Matthew Boyd, manufacturer, to Miss Jamieson, eldest daughter of Mr Robert Jamieson, manufacturer there.

23. At London, Henry Drummond, Esq. of the Grange, Hants, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Hay, daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Kinnoul. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr Drury, in presence of their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Athol, the Earl and Countess of Kinnoul, Ladies Emily Murray, Maria Hay, Elizabeth Drummond and Rodney, and the Hon. Francis Hay Drummond; after which the happy couple immediately set off for Hamsworth, the seat of Lord Rodney, in Hampshire.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr James Hamilton, Accountant of Excise, to Miss Jane Carlyle Graham, daughter of Captain John Graham, of the Duchess of Montrose Excise yacht.

26. At Edinburgh, John Mowbray, Esq. of Harwood, Writer to the Signet, to Miss Patricia Hodge, of Awalls.

Captain White of the 34th infantry, to Miss Steele, late of the Island of Barbadoes.

John Roche, Esq. to Miss Ann Paton, of Lauriston, eldest daughter of the late Mr Thomas Paton.

At Benges, Hertfordshire, the Rev. Joseph Hallet Batten, M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Catharine Maxwell, third daughter of Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.

July 1. At Glasgow, the Rev. James Thomson, minister at Aughtergaven, to Miss Catharine Mackay, daughter of Mr Daniel Mackay.

3. At Bo-ness, Mr Henry Gibb, merchant, Dunfermline, to Miss Jane Henderson, third daughter of Mr Robert Henderson, merchant, Bo-ness.

4. At Edinburgh, David Anderson, Esq. of the Royal Marine Artillery, to Mrs Gibsone of Pentland.

6. At Lugton, Dalkeith, Mr A. Grant, Quarter Master of the Edinburgh Militia, to Miss Mary Fraser, second daughter of Captain James Fraser.

10. At Mossfennan, Mr George Ballantyne, in Kingledoors, to Miss Marion Welsh, eldest daughter of William Welsh, Esq. of Mossfennan.

10. At Clatto, Fifeshire, S. C. Somerville, Esq. Writer to the Signet, to Miss Low, eldest daughter of Robert Low, Esq. of Clatto.

12. At sea, on board the ship Protection, in lat. 54. and in long. 10. Mr Henry Bush, First Officer of said ship, to Miss Jenny Edmonston, of Edinburgh.

18. At London, Arthur Hogue, Esq. of Calcutta, to Miss Andrews of Barrow Gurney, Somersetshire, only daughter of the late Thomas Andrews Esq.

15. At Edinburgh, Mr George Dunbar, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, to Miss Barbara Augusta Hamilton, daughter of the late Robert Hamilton, Esq. of Canton in China.

16. At London, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Rev. Henry Bathurst, LL.B. Rector of Oby, and Chancellor of the Diocese, his Lordship's eldest son, to Miss Frances Mackenzie, daughter of the late John Mackenzie, Esq of Strathgarve, Ross-shire.

16. At Dublin, Major the Hon. Douglas Gordon Hallyburton, brother of the Earl of Aboyne, to Louisa, only child of Sir Edward Leslie, Bart. of Tarbert, county of Kerry.

July

July 16. At Dundee, Mr Wm. Ritchie, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miss Elizabeth Bisset, youngest daughter of the late Mr William Bisset, merchant, Dundee.

18. At Lambeth Palace, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to Miss Munday, daughter and sole heiress of Edward Miller Munday Esq. with a fortune of 200,000l. and an estate of 12,000l. a-year. The marriage ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

19 Mr William Brand, of the Bank of Scotland, Dumfries, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of Carlisle.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr James Milne, merchant, Grangemouth, to Miss Mary Milne, daughter of Mr Andrew Milne, merchant, Bo-ness.

21. At Westellcon, Hants, General Sir David Dundas, K. B. &c. to Miss Delancy, of Hall Place.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr Samuel Pond, merchant, to Miss E. S. Ruthven, third daughter of Mr James Ruthven, printer there.

24. At Oban, John Thomson, Esq. of Kelton, to Miss Isabella Campbell, daughter of William Campbell, Esq. Collector of the Customs, Oban.

At London, R Neave, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, son of Sir R. Neave, Bart. to Miss Irvine, only daughter of Alexander Irvine, Esq. deceased.

At London, the Rev. Anthony Hamilton, son of Archdeacon Hamilton, to Miss Farquhar, daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.

The Hon Lindsay Meyrick Burrel, second son of Lord Gwydir, to Miss Frances Daniell, youngest daughter of the late James Daniell, Esq

Richard Broad, Esq. Captain of the Royal Foot, and Brigade-Major of the Home District, to Miss E. A. Mair, of Kensington.

Richard Bogue, Esq. Captain in the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Hanson, daughter of John Hanson, Esq of Russell-square.

Thomas Smith, Esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Fenwell, of Battersea.

Mr John Harley, merchant, Dublin, to Miss Bridget Bell, of Glasgow.

At Edinburgh, Mr J. F. Ross, to Miss Janet Denoon, youngest daughter of Capt. Donald Denoon, Leith.

At Irvine, Mr Andrew Cunningham, merchant, to Miss Mary Fraser, daughter of Mr Charles Fraser.

BIRTHS.

June 15. At Hatton, the Lady of Garden Duff, Esq. a son.

18. At Wester Livilands, Mrs Rind, a daughter.

20. At Tannadice, the Lady of Charles Ogilvy, Esq. a son.

21. At Manchester, the Lady of Major James Erskine, of the 18th regiment, a son.

21. Lady Gibson Carmichael, a daughter.

28. The Lady of William Scott, Esq. younger of Raeburn, a daughter.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Home, wife of James Home, Esq. Writer to the Signet, a daughter.

At Malshanger, the Lady of Colonel Cuninghame, a son.

Mrs Colonel Ross, of Balsarroch, a son.

At Almeriecloss, the Hon. Mrs Lyell, a son.

At Inverness, the Lady of Col. Halket Craigie, a son.

Lady Milton, a daughter.

Lately, at Bushy Park, Mrs Jordan, a daughter.

July 3. At Darnhall, Mrs Oliphant Murray, a daughter.

5. At King's Cramond, the Hon. Mrs Ramsay, a daughter.

8. At Winchester, the Countess of Northesk, a son.

13. At Leitchtoun-house, Perthshire, Mrs Graham, a daughter.

13. At Bromley, near Montrose, the Lady of James Ford, Esq. of Fishaven, a son.

14. Mrs Silver, of Netherley, Aberdeen, a son.

15. Mrs Mackenzie, of Glack, a son.

18. At London, the Countess of Mansfield, a daughter.

19. At Strathendry, Mrs Colonel Douglass, a still-born child.

20. Mrs Macleod of Dalvey, a son.

21. The Lady of Sir George S. Mackenzie of Coul, Bart. a son.

25. At Mellerstain, Mrs Baillie, a son.

25. At Dawlish, in Devonshire, the Hon. Mrs Spiers of Elderslie, a son.

27. At Stevenston, Lady Margaret Maclean, Lady of Alexander Maclean, Esq. of Ardgour, a son.

Viscountess Marsham, a daughter.

In Hans Place, the Lady of Archibald Campbell, Esq. a daughter.

At London, the Lady of C. Edmonstone, Esq. of Great Russel Street, a daughter.

At London, Lady William Stuart, a daughter.

The Lady of James Clark, Esq. of Bedford-row, London, a daughter.

The Lady of Alexander Christie, Esq. of Buberton, a daughter.

At Lintrose, the Lady of A. J. Mackenzie, Esq. a daughter.

Mrs Irvine, Queen Street, a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, in the prime of life, James Murray Esq. late a Major in the service of Holkar, a most amiable man, and an intrepid soldier. He was a native of New York.

At Berhampore, in Bengal, Lieutenant Charles Gordon, of the 2d batt. 8th Native Infantry, eldest son of the deceased Charles Gordon, Esq late of Blelack.

Lately, at Surat in India, Major Garstin, of the 65th regiment, and Dr Mackenzie, Surgeon, East India Company's service.—At Madras, Lieut. Moore, of the 34th regiment.

At Sefoar, the head-quarters of the Poonah subsidiary force, James Guild, Esq. Field Apothecary.

At Prince of Wales's Island, Henry William Rumsey, M.D.

Nov. 1806. At Demerara, Captain Lewis Grant, of the 1st West India Regment.

Dec. 22. At Hydradad, in the East Indies, George Ure, Esq.

At Berbice, Mr Archibald Johnston, Surgeon, son of the late Mr John Johnston, Writer in Bathgate.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Alexander Ritchie, Esq. many years Attorney at Law there.

At Trinidad, Colonel Hector Mackenzie.

At St. Lucia, by a fall from his horse, Lieut.-Col. Montague Thorley.

At Quebec, Colonel M'Intosh.

At Charlton, America, Mrs Gardiner, wife of Mr John Gardiner, late tenant in Pitcaithly.

Feb. 6. Lieutenant Wright of his Majesty's ship Redwing. He was sent on duty to the commanding officer at Weymouth in the jolly boat; neither he nor any of the men returned. She was seen quitting the pier head just before a heavy squall of wind, which no doubt upset her—in him his country has lost a most excellent officer.

March 31. In Egypt, in the attack upon Rosetta, Maj.-General Patrick Wauchope. He was brother of Mr Wauchope of Edmonstone, near Edinburgh. He was a brave and excellent officer, and is much lamented.

April 1. At Bridgetown, Barbadoes, Mr James Arnot, surgeon of his Majesty's ship Dart.

April 21. At El Hamet in Egypt, Lieut. Col. Patrick Macleod, of the 78th regiment, eldest son of Donald Macleod of Geanies, Esq. He fell in the unfortunate engagement on that day, with the Albanian horse, who surrounded his detachment. He was universally beloved and esteemed in the army as an officer of great spirit and talents. From his earliest youth he had distinguished himself in active service, in the Low Countries, at the Cape of Good Hope, in 1796, where he obtained the appointment of Fort Major, though then scarce of age: in the East Indies, where he served for several years, and was known as a great Oriental scholar, as well as an excellent officer; and last year at the battle of Maida, where he was wounded at the head of his regiment.

April 24. At Demarara, Mr Francis Crombie, late of Edinburgh.

May 21. At his estate of Cairncurran, Westmoreland, Jamaica, John Cunningham, Esq.

At Malta, Francis Hamilton Wemyss, late Master of his Majesty's ship Glatton, and seventh son of the deceased William Wemyss, Esq. Writer to the Signet.

Lately at Rippon in Yorkshire, Mr Jefferson, a celebrated actor. He was contemporary with Garrick on the London stage, and studiously copied the manner of that great actor.

June 5. John Pew, Esq. of Hillowton.

10. At Aberdeen, the Rev John Skinner, in the 86th year of his age, and after having held the charge of the Episcopal Congregation in Longside for nearly 66 years.

11. At Abbeyhouse, Arbroath, Mrs Margaret Renny, spouse of Mr William Colville, writer there.

— At Greenock, Mrs M'Neil, widow of Collector James M'Neil, of the Customs at Greenock.

12. At his estate of Rochambeau, near Vendome, in his 82d year, M. Rochambeau, formerly a Marshal of France, and an officer of the Legion of Honour.

14. At London, in the 83d year of his age, John Wilrod Count De Welderen, Knight of the most Noble Teutonic Order, Commander of Dieren, and Grand Commander of the Order, Baliwick of Utrecht, and from 1762 to 1780, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces to his Britannic Majesty.

14. At Edinburgh, Miss Bethia Hepburn, eldest daughter of the late Colonel David Hepburn.

16. At Cargillfield, Catharine Jean Muir, youngest daughter of Mr John Muir, merchant, Edinburgh.

19. At Edinburgh, aged 64, Mr William Cunningham, jeweller, much and justly regretted by his relations and a numerous acquaintance.

21. At Edinburgh, aged 14, Miss Georgina Ayton, youngest daughter of Major-General Aytoun of Inchdarnie.

21. At Sea Bank, near Inverness, Æneas Macdonell, the infant son of Alexander Macdonald, Esq. of Glengarry.

22. At

June 22. At Edinr. at an advanced age, Mrs Margaret Finlay, Relict of the late Mr George Robertson, Farmer in Granton.

25. At Newry, Ireland, Captain Alex. Boyd, of the 21st regiment of foot, deeply lamented by his brother officers, and by all who knew him. He was unfortunately killed in a duel with an officer of the same regiment.

24. The Rev. George Maxwell of Glenarm, Minister of Buittle.

25. At Midshields, James Douglas Johnston, infant son of Mr John Johnston merchant in Edinburgh.

26. At Carts burn, Mrs Watson, wife of Mr John Watson, merchant, Greenock.

26. David Fyfe, Esq. of Drumgeith, aged 80.

28. At Pitcaithly, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr Alexander Jameson, merchant in Aberdeen.

28. At Muir-end, Mrs Mann, relict of the late Mr Robert Mann, one of the Magistrates of Glasgow,

29. At Vienna, the Archduke Charles Joseph, in his 10th year.

In Ireland, the Right Rev. Dr James Hawkins, Bishop of Raphoe.

At Limerick, Mrs Campbell, relict of Colin Campbell, Esq. Captain of the 42d (or Royal Highland) regiment of foot

At London, the Hon. Colonel Thomas Fane, brother to the Earl of Westmoreland, and one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

At Hollingknowl, George Bagshaw, aged 96: his father died aged 93; grandfather aged 96; and his great grandfather aged 99.

At his house, near Whitingham, Mr Clement Stevenson, an extensive cattle dealer.

At Carlisle, Mrs Mounsey, relict of Geo. Mounsey, Esq.

At Ayr, Mr James Carnie, late factor to William Cunningham, Esq. of Enterkine.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Watson, relict of Capt. Andrew Watson, of the 27th regt.

At Burntisland, Mr Henry Lockhart Simons, Surgeon there.

Mrs Gilzean, wife of Mr Gilzean, Sheriff Substitute of Inverness.

At Aberdeen, Miss Maria Forbes, daughter of William Forbes of Echt, Esq.

Miss Jean Fleming, daughter of the deceased Mr Walter Fleming, merchant in Aberdeen.

At Mill of Boyndie, Mr James Milne, aged 85.

July 1. At Ellrigg, Mrs Jean Auld, spouse of William Cowbrough, Esq. of Ellrigg.

1. At Aberdeen, Mrs Jean Burnett of Saughen, in the 74th year of her age.

6. At Greenock, Mrs Noble, relict of William Noble, Esq. of Farm.

7. At Stafford, the Rev. Mr Baker of Burslem, an occasional preacher at the Methodist Chapel there. In the midst of his discourse, he expired suddenly, without any previous symptoms of illness, and fell from the pulpit, to the great terror and amazement of the congregation. He was universally esteemed.

8. At Nether Dalkeith, Mr Laurence Johnstone, in his 66th year, long gamekeeper and ground officer on the estate of Aldie, and well known for his qualifications as a sportsman, and his hospitality to strangers visiting the curiosities upon the river Devon.

10. At Bathgate, Mrs Janet Wardrobe, aged 83 years.

12. Near Scarborough, Sir Rich. Pempde Johnstone, Bart. aged 75, half brother of the late Marquis of Annesdale.

12. The Right Hon. Lady Catherine Myers, wife of Thomas Myers, Esq.

12. The Hon. Miss Sophia Ashburnham, second daughter of Viscount St Asaph.

12 On his passage home from Jamaica, Capt. Archibald Macdonald, 2d West India regiment, second son of the late John Macdonald, Esq. of Boronish.

12. At Perth, Alexander, youngest son of Andrew Bonar, Esq. Banker in Edinburgh.

14. At Glasgow, Mrs MacNab, widow of the deceased Archd. MacNab of Newton.

14. At Brachead, Mrs Maxwell, relict of Jas. Maxwell, Esq. of Williamwood.

14. Niel MacBrayne, Esq. of Summerlee, merchant in Glasgow.

16. At Clifton, Somersetshire, Miss Helen Watson, daughter of the late Charles Watson, Esq. of Saughton,

18. At Fraserfield, Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Fraserfield.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Noble, hosier.

Mr James Smith, timber merchant, Paisley.

20. At London, in the 90th year of his age, Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart. of Duntreath. His remains were brought from London, and interred in the family vault at Strathblane Church, Stirlingshire.

20. At Windermere Lake, Mr Benjamin Brown, surgeon, of Ambleside. He was adjusting the ropes of a newly launched boat, but not having a sufficiency of ballast, it upset, and he fell into the water and was drowned. His remains were not found till the following day.

21. At Dumbarnie, Fifeshire, Mr Andrew Cowan, farmer.

21. At Balbairdie, Miss Grace Marjoribanks,

banks, third daughter of Alexander Marjoribanks, Esq.

22. At Justice Mills, near Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Shaw, bookseller, and dealer in articles of Natural History, late of the Strand, London. Except a few small legacies, and an annuity to a near relation, he has left the bulk of his fortune towards establishing and maintaining an Hospital for deserted or destitute Orphans, of five Boys, and five Girls.

27. At Dunbar Manse, Mrs Carfrae, wife of the Rev. Dr Peter Carfrae.

30. At Edinburgh, aged 13 days, Isabella Grace, infant daughter of Adam Pearson, Esq. Secretary of Excise for Scotland.

The Countess Dowager of Southampton.

At Bath, General Richard White, Col. of the 24th regt.

Lieut.-Col. Wheat, of Barton House.

At Ludgate Hill, London, Mr Quintin Kay, in the 88th year of his age.

Mr Geo. Saville Carey, the well known lecturer and mimic, of a paralytic attack.

At Heydon-house, William Earl Bulwer, Esq, a Colonel in the army, and late Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

At London, Mr Robt. Duff, of Madeira.

John Jackson, Esq. F. A. S.

George Atwood, Esq. F. R. S.

At London, Miss Lashley, daughter of Thomas Lashley, Esq. late of Great James-street.

The Hon. Miss Thelluson, eldest daughter of Lord Rendlesham.

At London, Mrs Duff, wife of James Duff, Esq.

John Frere, Esq. late Member of Parliament for Norwich.

At London, universally regretted, the Rev. Thomas Lawson, aged 88.

John Short. Esq. of Edlington.

At Greenock, Mr Andrew Gray, merchant.

At Torbreck, near Inverness, Robert Campbell, Esq Sheriff Clerk of Inverness-shire.

At Dumfries, William Clark, merchant.

At Arbroath, Mrs Millar, wife of the Rev. James Millar, of the Associate Congregation of that place.

At Aberdeen, Mrs Gavin, widow of Capt. Gavin, late of the 51st regiment.

Patrick Gordon of Aberlour, Esq.

Mrs Tweedie, youngest daughter of the late Mr Alexander Reid, many years Surgeon to Chelsea Hospital.

At Elgin, Mrs Forsyth, senior.

Price of Stocks.

1807.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Aug. 3.	231 ¾	½ disc.	61 ⅞ ¾
10.	———	¼ pr.	63 62
17.	231 ¾	par ¼ disc.	62¾ ⅛
24.	232	par	62½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1807.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Aug. 3.	60 78	34 42	20 36	68 120
10.	60 74	32 38	20 32	90 120
17.	60 72	31 37	20 30	90 120
24.	60 74	30 38	20 29	90 120

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1807.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug. 7.	40 0	30 0	27 0	28 0
14.	40 0	30 0	26 0	29 0
21.	41 0	31 0	25 0	29 0
28.	42 0	30 0	25 0	29 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1807.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.	Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease & Barley Meal. Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
Aug. 4.	250	20 19½	—	15 12
11.	240	20 19½	29	15 12
18.	260	20 19½	40	15 12
25.	230	20 19½	44	15 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communications of *Scotus*, if well executed, will be very acceptable.

Innovator and *Zoilus* will probably appear in our next.

Scriba, and several other poetical communications, are received, and will meet with due consideration.

ROSSIE CASTLE FORFARSHIRE *the Seat of* H. ROSS ESQ^R^